

THE Nor'-West Farmer

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 20TH, 1901.

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in advance.



Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

The second annual meeting of the Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association was held at Calgary on April 9th, 1901. There was a good attendance, with the president, J. A. Turner, Millarville, in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting the president gave a short address, in which he spoke very highly of the work done by Mr. Peterson as secretary. He expressed sorrow that he had been obliged to be absent for some time, but that the duties of president were ably looked after by P. Talbot, of Lacombe, 1st vice-president. The auction sale which was to be held under the auspices of the association at the close of the week, was an important work which they had taken up and he hoped it would be the means of bringing the buyer and seller together. After expressing the thanks of the executive for the support they had had from all the members, he called on the secretary to read his report.

SECRETARY TREASURER'S REPORT.

C. W. Peterson, the secretary-treasurer, referred to the need the Department of Agriculture found of having some representative body whom it might consult in regard to the cattle interests of the country. To meet this felt want and to band the breeders of pure bred stock together a meeting was called at Calgary last September and the association was organized, officers elected and constitution and by-laws adopted. A circular letter was then sent to all known breeders of pure bred cattle in the Territories, with the result that the membership has grown to 43. He then referred to the position of the market for pure bred cattle as follows:—

"The distances in the Territories are great, hence railway charges come high, and the result is that the market, the breeder on a small scale is practically confined to, is his small circle of neighbors. Every person who has had any experience in the breeding and marketing of pure bred animals will immediately appreciate the difficulty of such a position. The old saying that familiarity breeds contempt is peculiarly true in regard to the persistency with which many of our smaller stockmen stick to the 'mail order' system, and seem ready to sacrifice individuality to pedigree and show record of more or less remote ancestors, rather than purchasing animals raised by local breeders of equal breeding and higher merits. The notorious fact that stockmen invariably under estimate the value of pure bred stock raised in their midst by men with whom they are intimately acquainted, while they are always ready to pay more for an article or animal brought in from a distance, is a serious drawback to the breeding of pure bred stock in this country. The position may, therefore, be summed up as follows: While the Territories furnish an excellent market for pure bred cattle of fair quality and at reasonable prices, our home breeders have not in the past been able to derive the greatest possible advantage from this favor-

able condition, chiefly owing to the prohibitory cost of less-than-carload shipments and the lack of support from local stockmen.

"The Territorial Government, acting in co-operation with the C. P. R. Co., has in the past given substantial aid towards the importation of pure bred bulls into the country by way of carrying such bulls for bona fide settlers, at a uniform rate of \$5 per head from any point in the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, to any point in the Northwest Territories, under certain restrictions. This again has to some extent placed local breeders at a disadvantage. In view of the fact, however, that not 10 per cent. of the number of bulls required are produced in this country, it cannot be argued that this scheme is working any injury to local breeders of pure bred cattle. The Government has repeatedly expressed its willingness and anxiety to assist the pure bred cattle industry of the Territories, and it now behooves the association to point out a reasonable and feasible way.

"All experienced ranchers agree as to the superiority of home bred and ac-

of breeding establishments in quest of probably only one or two animals. The Dominion Government expressed its willingness to give financial assistance to any association that wished to give the principle a trial, and after consultation with the executive committee, I entered into negotiations with the Dominion and Territorial Governments with the view of completing the necessary arrangements.

"I am pleased to be able to state that I met with the greatest possible encouragement at the hands of both. The Dominion Government, through F. W. Hodson, readily agreed to defray all expenses of the sale, while Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture, promised that the Department would pay all cost of transportation of stock going to the sale from any portion of the Northwest Territories.

"The result was that the executive committee considered it advisable to proceed with the organization work at once and after perfecting the local arrangements, a memorandum was issued to the members, setting forth the basis upon which the sale would be held and

only the sales will not be popular and will not, according to my ideas, properly fulfil their mission. Anyone sending an inferior animal to a public sale will realize its proper value in the open market, which is all he should expect."

He then referred to the average prices realized by animals at the provincial auction sales held in Ontario and B.C., which tended to show that these sales would not depreciate the value of high quality stock.

Reference was then made to the work done by the sister associations in Manitoba and Ontario, in adjusting the prize lists of the leading exhibitions through representation on the boards of the leading fairs, and he suggested the desirability of this association doing the same thing. He also thought the association could do much to improve the arrangement of the classes for cattle in the prize lists of the average local fair. The Territorial Government had made a good move in appointing expert judges at the local shows. He also suggested the issuing of a diploma, but would make the conditions for winning it more strict than those existing in Manitoba. Reference was made to freight rates on pure bred cattle and he stated that he would be pleased to hear of any grievances in this respect and would bring them to the notice of the proper authorities.

The financial statement showed a satisfactory balance on hand.

THE DOMINION LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER.

F. W. Hodson, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was then called upon and complimented the secretary on his able report, and said if he kept on he would be the best secretary in Canada. He told how the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association had grown from a membership of 15, with an income of \$15, in 1891, to a membership of 2,000, with an income of from \$7,000 to \$10,000, in 1901, and that the association had handled for the people in extension of trade \$75,000 worth of stock. The association had developed inter-provincial trade and secured the low inter-provincial rates now existing. A new rate has lately come in force giving every man a rate of 1c. a mile if he buys a carload of animals. He must buy his ticket to the place where he buys his car, taking a receipt for it; this he can turn in against the price of the car when he has a load purchased. He then referred to the auction sales of pure bred stock and told of the success that had attended them. Animals in low flesh brought low figures, all they were worth, but animals in good finish brought all they were worth and often more, but the extra price paid for finish was a lesson to stockmen and he was sure that next year there would be a marked improvement in the condition of the animals offered for sale.

W. R. Stewart endorsed what Mr. Hodson said about bringing the cattle out in good condition for sale. He said the fat was the gold, as animals in good condition always brought a higher price than those equally as good but in low flesh. He thought that animals in low flesh had a tendency to breed animals that would not fatten so quickly. The fact that an animal is in good flesh shows that he can put it on, and therefore people want him.

R. A. Wallace, M. L. A., also endorsed what Mr. Hodson had said. He was well acquainted with the Ottawa district and was more than pleased with the result of the sale there.

J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, said that some of the Prince Albert cattle were

Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., Feb. 13, 1901.

The Nor'-West Farmer,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

Kindly excuse me for neglecting to renew promptly, which neglect was not because I do not value The Nor'-West Farmer. One item in the last number is worth the year's cost to me, and yet there are many more numbers to come that, judging by past years, will each one be a little brighter than the previous one.

Yours very truly,

THOS. A. SHARPE,
Supt. Experimental Farm.

climated bulls, and, other things being equal, they would undoubtedly be willing to pay as large, if not a larger, price for such animals than they now pay in the eastern provinces for bulls in many cases inferior in point of usefulness, to home bred stock. Clearly what is required to place the pure bred cattle industry on a solid and satisfactory footing and to encourage the exchange of bulls is to bring producer and purchaser together by providing the most convenient marketing facilities.

"A memorandum was issued by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, some time ago, in which he pointed out the advantages of public sales of pure bred stock. All those who have had any experience in Old Country live stock matters are well aware of the fact that this method is adopted there almost entirely in disposing of surplus stock of all classes. In Scotland public sales of pure bred stock have been in vogue for the last thirty years and most farmers now attend these sales and purchase what pure bred stock they require as a matter of course rather than trust to the uncertain and unbusinesslike method of mail purchase or the expensive method of personally visiting a large number

inviting all persons having pure bred cattle for sale to notify me. The result was more than gratifying, over fifty animals being entered in the course of a very short time. It is only fair to state that owing to the short notice which was given breeders it is probable that the animals offered for sale this year may not be in as good sale condition as it is hoped to have them in the future.

"Very considerable objection has been raised by some breeders in the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario against the annual stock sales institution; nevertheless, I am strongly inclined to believe that these sales will prove a benefit to producer and purchaser alike in the Territories. The statement has been made that owing to the inferior class of stock which may find their way to such sales and the consequent low prices which will be realized, the tendency will gradually be to reduce the values of high quality pure bred stock. I cannot see that there is either sense or reason in this contention. My own opinion is that these sales should be open to the public, the only stipulation being that all stock offered should be pure bred and in fair sale condition. If the entries are limited to the highest class stock

not in condition because of scarcity of feed, but that another year if they had good crops they would bring their animals to the sale in much better condition.

George Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer, spoke of the good work representatives were doing on the various fair boards in arranging the prize lists and looking after the interests of breeders. He thought the sales would have a very beneficial effect along an educational line.

A discussion then took place as to the advisability of having a representative on the board of directors of the leading fairs. An effort will be made to secure this privilege from the directors.

Mr. Peterson brought up the suggestion of collecting the prize lists of the various local exhibitions and drafting what might be termed a model prize list for the cattle classes. This was agreed to and that it be sent to the secretaries of all the agricultural societies.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Commissioner of Agriculture asking that a report of the meeting, together with the model prize list, be incorporated as an appendix to the annual report of the Department of Agriculture.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, J. A. Turner, Millarville; 1st Vice, P. Talbot, Lacombe; 2nd Vice, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; Sec.-Treasurer (re-elected at a subsequent directors' meeting), C. W. Peterson, Regina.

Directors—Shorthorns: H. Raikes, Pine Lake; Herefords: A. B. McDonald, New Oxy; Polled Angus, H. W. Metcalf, Lacombe; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Millarville; Dairy Breeds: C. P. Marker, Calgary. General directors: R. A. Wallace, M.L.A., High River; W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek; I. L. Walters, Lacombe; I. J. Caswell, Saskatoon; R. S. Lake, M.L.A., Grenfell.

A committee was appointed to confer with the executives of the Horse Breeders' and the Western Stock Growers' Associations as to where the next meeting was to be held. This was done and Calgary decided upon. The sale having proved such a success another one is announced for next spring.

A deputation from the Pure Bred Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations waited upon the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories asking for a grant of \$250 to each of the associations. The Commissioner promised to do what he could for them.

Rinderpest is reported to exist in the Philippine Islands and on that account Secretary of Agriculture Wilson recommended that special care be taken lest by means of transport vessels the contagion should be spread to the Hawaiian Islands and the United States. Rinderpest is one of the worst stock plagues known and it is a wonder that it has not already been carried from South Africa, where it prevails, to other parts of the British Empire.

F. W. Godsal, Pincher Creek, Alta., returned recently from England. He has 4,000 acres well watered under fence and keeps all his breeding stock, calves and bulls on this range. Since he adopted the plan of keeping his bulls up until the latter part of July before he turned them with his cows, he has had over 90 per cent. increase, sometimes 100 per cent., and practically no loss of cows. Under this plan the cows all come in in May and June. If they do happen to be a little weak in the spring they have time to gain up before calving. He finds no trouble in keeping the bulls together until the middle of July. They became restless after that, but he keeps them up until the last week of the month. Many are afraid to do so because of late calves, but Mr. Godsal's experience is that there are no late calves.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones**, Box 824, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdown Sheep, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in the U.S.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

W. M. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. W. P. R. eggs, \$1.50 per setting, or three settings \$3.00.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed supply all sold.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carroll, Man.

H. Y. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the west, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Fine young stock for sale, climaticized to western range.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Three young bulls for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa. Polled Angus Cattle. Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Young Shorthorn Bull for sale. Poland China Pigs and pure bred Plymouth Rock Poultry.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Young bulls for sale.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assiniboia, prize Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Wakopa, Mau., Shorthorn Stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

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GEO. ALLISON, Burubank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

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LEMON JICKLING, Morden, Man. Shorthorn Cattle, Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires. Southdown, P. China, Duroc Jersey, Poultry

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man. Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale. Write

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

P. LeBOUTILLIER, Clanwilliam, Man., breeder of Hereford cattle.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man., breeder Ayrshires, Yorkshires, B. Minorcas. Write.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

F. B. MILLER & SONS, Solsgirth, Man., breeder of Herefords. Write.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Mau. Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronach Stock Farm, Roland Mau Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder Jerseys. Herd bull and bull calves for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchisou, Mau., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Brome Grass Seed at 15c. per lb. Apply to Edward Smith, Riversdale, Assa. 2-10

Brome Grass Seed for Sale. 15 cts. per lb. Apply to Farmers' Store Co., Manitou, Man. 4-9

Trees for Sale—20,000 Maple trees, 2 yr-old seedlings; 1,000 ditto, 3 to 4 feet high. James Brown, Rapid City, Man. 5-8

Brome Grass Seed for Sale, free from weed seeds, 15c. per lb. New bags 25c each. Address—Wm. Langrish, Oxbow, Assa. 7-8

For Sale—Pure-bred Berkshire boar, Royal George, No. 7295, weight about 400; fine animal, price \$25.—Jas. Kellington, Turtle River, Man 8-9

For Sale or Exchange—Thoroughbred Jersey bull, two years of age. Will exchange for bull same age. W. H. Sparling, Minnedosa, Man. 1-1

For Sale—Two-horse-tread power and pumping machine, in splendid condition, suitable for watering stock or market garden. Max. D. Major, Box 505, Winnipeg P.O. 7-10

Fox Terrier Pups for Sale—Four dogs and one bitch; dam is splendid for hunting gophers or other vermin, kills foxes in holes. \$5.00 per pair. E. H. Berry, Cypress River Man. 8

Wanted—Position as farm manager, accustomed to general farm work, understand cattle thoroughly. Address C. A. G., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 8

Clydesdale Stallion, bay, star and white points, weight 2000 lbs., issuing six, registered, will sell or deal for stock. For further particulars apply to John Wright, Virden, Man. 6-8

Second Hand J. I. Case Threshing Outfit for sale cheap or exchanged for any kind of stock. Said outfit complete, wind stackers attached, leaving chaff and straw in separate piles —James Robertson, Glendale, Man. 8-9

Write at Once to P. O. Box 396, London, Ontario, for the easiest selling thing in the patent medicine business. You and your customer protected. One hundred per cent profit. Permanent business. London Chemists Co., London, Canada. 8

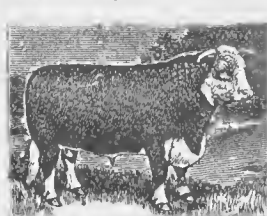
Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—One 2-year-old and one 7-month-old, both got by Royal Chief (24658); also my stock bull Royal Chief, 5 years old, bred by Thos Speers, Oak Lake. Will exchange latter for an equally good bull. James Cheyne, Oxbow, Assa. 7-8

Farm for Sale or Rent—S. E. ¼ 12, 15, 18 west, immediately adjoining the town of Minnedosa. Fifty acres cultivated, part of which is summer fallow; large house of 11 rooms, stabling for 15 head of stock besides granary, piggeries, fowl house, etc.; spring of first-class water running the whole year round within a few feet of stables. Little Saskatchewan runs through bottom end of farm. House is one mile from Minnedosa school. Owner's reason for selling is that being in business in Minnedosa he desires to move into town to be closer to same. Communicate with owner, W. H. Sparling, Minnedosa.

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Best Beef Cattle
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STURDY
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for sale. Also
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100 head o
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Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P. O. Box 483.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Gold Standard Herd.



I am offering for sale a number of nice young sows in farrow, also three nice lengthy September boars, good ones. I am booking orders for spring pigs, from large mature sows of the real bacon type, and sired by two grand prize winning boars, that are bred right up in "the purple," unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Correspondence solicited. Ask for catalogue.

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Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion and some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

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An a 1 four-year-old stock Bull. Guaranteed sure. Four young bulls of good quality and breeding from 8 to 23 months old. Also young and aged females of good breeding for sale.

JAS. CASKEY,
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Four Young Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE

From 8 to 12 months old, from prize winning stock and of the best milking strains; also a few good heifers.

F. NOBLE & SONS,
Wawanesa, Man.

BULLS FOR N.W.T.

Arrangements have been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, of Manitoba, whereby Pure Bred Bulls will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Freight charges only \$5.00 per head. Cars will be dispatched as soon as sufficient animals are booked.

The Association can confidently recommend parties desiring to purchase stock to place their orders with Mr. William Sharman, Souris, Man. who will again take charge of the shipments.

ANDREW GRAHAM, GEO. H. GREIG,
President, Sec'y. Pure Bred Cattle
Pomeroy, Man. Breeders' Ass'n.

Note—Breeders should keep Mr. Sharman posted as to stock for sale, etc.

Thos Speers, OAK LAKE, - MAN.

Breeder and Importer of

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I have for sale SIX YOUNG BULLS, extra good ones. Good enough to head any herd or to use for show purposes. I am also offering some extra good FEMALES in calf to imported bulls.

Farm six miles South of Oak Lake. Visitors met at station if notified. 5-10

Queenston Heights Stock Farm.

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Eight young bulls for sale, any age, any color; 3 sired by Royal Standard (27653), by Judge (23419). Well known as winners at Toronto Industrial and Winnipeg. Also good cows and heifers, straight Scotch crosses.

ISAAC USHER & SON,
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Manufacturers of Queenston Cement.

Rosebank Farm.

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg & Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P. O., Man.

Territorial Horse Breeders' Association.

The second annual meeting of the association was held at Calgary on April 10th, with President W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek, in the chair. In opening his address he expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large attendance and referred to the large membership which certainly looked as though the

able doubt that the demand for this class of animals will be largely in excess of the supply for many years to come. The shipments from the Province of Ontario into Manitoba during the year amounted to 4,022 head, and into the Northwest Territories 1,291, making a total import from that province of 5,313. The shipment of heavy draft horses from the ranching portions of the Territories to the Province of Manitoba amounted to 2,010, and 137

stationary. A few of the best had made a name for Canadian horses in South Africa and steps were taken immediately upon the formation of the association to assist the breeders of light horses by trying to get a remount depot for the purchase of horses for the Imperial Army established in the west. Accordingly a letter was addressed to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture asking him to purchase western horses and resell them to the Imperial War Office and thus establish a regular market.

A committee had also waited upon the Imperial War Office in the interests of Territorial horse breeders, but no report has been received from Capt. D'Eyncourt and O. A. Critchley, who composed this committee.

Another committee, composed of D. H. Andrews and L. J. Swann, waited upon the Governor-General and the Minister of Agriculture. Through the influence of Major Eckford and his friends in England the attention of the War Office has been drawn to western horses for the Imperial Army and the matter has been discussed on the floor of the British House of Commons. As the result of all this work we have Lieut.-Col. Dent coming to purchase horses.

The Dominion Chief Inspector of Stock sends the following information about the horses which are to be purchased:—

THE HORSES WANTED.

Colts 14.1 to 15 hands; cavalry horses 15.1 to 15.2. No horses under six years will be bought this summer. The colors are restricted to bay, brown, black and chestnut. Very dark iron grey, if the horse is exceptionally good, may be considered. Mares and geldings only; stallions or ridgelings need not be shown.

The horses must be thoroughly broken to ride, be bridle wise and gentle to saddle, mount and dismount. They must be sound. Horses thin in flesh need not be shown.

The secretary stated he had notified the breeders of Col. Dent's mission and called for hearty co-operation.

THE FUTURE OF REMOUNT DEPOT.

"Any future action on the part of the War Office authorities will be shaped almost entirely upon the report of this officer. If our horse breeders consult their own interests they will offer every likely horse they possess, even at considerable temporary inconvenience. There can be no doubt that the opinion prevails that a horse suitable for remount purposes cannot at present be obtained in Western Canada in sufficient numbers to warrant the authorities in opening up regular trade connections. It now behooves our breeders to disabuse the minds of the remount officials on this score. The first official recognition which Western

Canada secured was in connection with the trip of Colonel Ravenhill some years ago. His report was of such an adverse nature that the idea of securing military horses in Canada was dropped. Several years passed, during which renewed representations were made, but the effects of Colonel Ravenhill's unsuccessful mission was an insurmountable barrier to further progress. The requirements of the British Army in connection with the South African war again brought Canada and Canadian horses to the front. Colonel Dent's visit is, therefore, our second opportunity, and we as an association should leave no stone unturned to see that he is able to return with as fine a shipment of horses as has ever been obtained in any colony.

"On his report will depend the establishment or not of the remount depot in this country an assured market for horses coming up to the proper standard. It is to be hoped that before this meeting closes a thorough discussion will take place and a feasible scheme be outlined which will facilitate Colonel Dent's work and assure beyond all peradventure that his trip west will be a satisfactory one from the point of view of the War Office. It is unfortunate that more notice could not be given western breeders so that they could have brought in the horses and get them conditioned and handled. We will, however, have to make the best of it and explain the difficulties in the way to Colonel Dent. I would suggest that a committee should be appointed to look after this officer during his stay in the Territories and to confer with him upon the subject generally."

He then went on to show that from the low standard of many of the mares in the country it was quite possible, even when good sires were used, that a large percentage of the colts would not be suitable for remounts, but they would be available for other purposes. He suggested the establishment of horse fairs at suitable points for the selling of horses in large lots. By having these fairs well advertised buyers could attend from a distance and thus the sale of horses facilitated at a nominal expense.

Reference was also made to the advisability of having representation on the leading fair boards and to getting up a model prize list. He also suggested having addresses by eminent horse men similar to what the Manitoba association had at their last convention.

The financial standing was good. Commissioner Perry's suggestion brought out a good deal of discussion. Mr. Hodson said such movements had proved a failure elsewhere and wanted to know the opinions of the breeders. Many of them opposed it on the ground that it was interfering with private rights. Mr. Stewart thought the scheme might do for thickly settled portions when properly handled. It wasn't for the rancher at all.



Photo by V. Clift, Nelson, B.C.

Building the new C.P.R. Bridge over Columbia River, near Robson, B.C.

association was capable of doing a good work. He wanted to direct attention to the damage Indian stallions did by being allowed to run on the open range and come in contact with settlers' mares. They were scrubs at best and should be done away with and good pure bred stallions put on the reserves for the use of the Indians by the Government.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Peterson then presented his report for the year. He reviewed the organization of the association and the rapid growth of the membership, which amounted to 175 at the close of the meeting. He next referred to a statement in the last report of Commissioner Perry, of the N. W. M. Police, to the effect that stallion depots might be established in various portions of the ranching country, where approved mares could be served free of charge under a guarantee by the owners to sell the male progeny to the Government. He then took up the question of cayuse stallions running at large and spoke of the damage they were doing to settlers' herds near the Indian reservations. This he thought was a matter the association should look into. The low minimum valuation put upon horses coming into the Territories from the States was affecting the local market, as last year no less than 6,000 horses came in at an average valuation of \$20 per head. He then says:—

"Representations have in the past been made by agricultural societies in the Territories, the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba, and the Western Stock Growers' Association, to the Dominion Government, with a view to having the minimum value of horses brought in from the United States placed at a reasonable figure. At the present time the minimum valuation is fixed at \$15. It would appear that no hardship would be inflicted upon dealers and purchasers if this amount were raised to \$40 or \$50. It may safely be taken for granted that any horse worth less than \$50 is not required in this country, either for breeding purposes or for actual use.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

"The market for heavy draft horses in Eastern Assiniboia and the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia is assuming larger proportions every year and there can be no reason-

head were shipped to the British Columbia market, being a total of 2,147 head. The shipments to the Territories from the United States amounted to 5,739 head during the same period, making our total importation from all sources about 7,000 head, as against a total export of 2,147. This would appear to leave a balance of trade against us of 4,853 head. It is also worthy of note that some 1,836 horses, chiefly of the heavy draft class, were shipped from the ranching districts of the Territories to the farming districts in Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern Assiniboia. This would indicate a total sale of horses in the Territories during the year of 3,983 head.

"It has thus been shown that we do not supply the western market with work horses by some 5,000 head at the present time, and it is also quite certain that, owing to the enormous immigration which is now coming into the farming districts of the Province of Manitoba and the Territories, and the mining development which promises to take place in British Columbia, the annual deficit will grow larger and larger.

OUR COMPETITORS.

Our principal competitor at the present time is the United States. Competition from that source, however, promises to be reduced to a mere minimum within a very few years. A market has now been opened up for ranch bred horses in the eastern States of the Union and the enormous number of serviceable horses drawn from that source in connection with the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa will undoubtedly tend to hasten the day when home consumption will outgrow the natural increase, and the United States, instead of being an exporting will become an importing country.

"Our remaining formidable competitor is the Province of Ontario. Taking into consideration the high value of farm property and stock feeds in that province, and the very considerable cost of a two thousand mile haul, it is difficult to see how the Ontario breeder can, for any length of time, successfully compete against Territorial producers. With our extensive areas and altogether nominal cost of raising horses, we should be able to compete with any horse raising country in the world."

The market for light horses, he was sorry to state, appeared more or less



Photo by V. Clift, Nelson, B.C.

Steamer "Kokanee," on Kootenay Lake, near Nelson, B.C.

Colonel Herchmer said he had had 15 years' experience in buying horses for the Mounted Police and they had always had great difficulty in getting the quality they wanted in a horse. They never could get enough. Then the horses were only half broken and the British Government won't buy half broken horses. He didn't think Col. Dent would find any artillery and cavalry horses in Alberta, but he would be able to get a lot of horses for infantry purposes. He thought the idea of breeding exclusively for cavalry remounts was a fad, there were too many blanks and we must have a market for the blanks. He thought there was much misunderstanding about this whole question, because people were using the terms "cavalry" and "artillery" when only "infantry" was meant. Alberta could supply plenty of the latter but not the former.

Mr. Lane saw British and German officers buying in Montana and Oregon, and if what they accepted there was any criterion of what was wanted Alberta could supply a large number.

Dr. Riddell said we didn't have the artillery and cavalry horses, but that there were plenty of infantry ones, and these were the best on the face of the earth. The campaign in South Africa proved it.

A. E. Cross, M. L. A., was of the same opinion. Alberta had had many of the finest stallions to be found, but that was some years ago and now they wanted a lot more good ones.

A committee was appointed to draft a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to give aid to the association in securing good stallions. At the afternoon session the following resolution was handed in by the committee:—

"That the Dominion Government be requested to enable the association to purchase stallions to be sold at public auction in the Territories; the stallions to be kept for use in the Territories. Any loss occurring from said sale to be paid by the Government, the Horse Breeders' Association, however, agreeing to do all in their power to prevent any loss."

After considerable discussion J. A. Turner moved that the matter be allowed to stand over for the present and that the Government be asked to give aid towards breeding remounts and the establishment of a remount depot. This was carried.

CAYUSE STALLIONS.

Several members spoke showing the damage these stallions did to settlers through running at large and being off the Indian reserves. A motion was passed calling upon the Dominion Government to supervise the breeding of horses on the Indian reserves, that all cayuses be cut and good stallions be given them instead.

Hon. Mr. Bulyea pointed out that when these cayuse stallions strayed off the reserves they could be taken up and that the settlers could work a cure themselves under the existing Territorial laws. Nevertheless he was in sympathy with the movement and thought much good could be accomplished by placing stallions on the reserves.

ALBERTA HORSES TO THE FRONT.

Capt. Inglis, of the second contingent, was present, and being called on said that the changes of weather which horses were subjected to in the west gave them naturally strong constitutions. Those that went with the second contingent had been bought in the winter, taken a long journey to Halifax, passed the tropics in their winter coats and they were only a few days in Cape Town when they were taken by train for two days up country, then sent off through the Karoo desert at once, where their only feed was sour wheat, which the Boers said would kill their horses. They stood out the campaign in good shape and at the end of it 35 head were sold at Pretoria for about £40 apiece. He was quite convinced that had it not been for the trip through the Karoo desert before the horses were hardened over 75 per cent. of them would have come through.

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SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, COTS-WOLD and LEICESTER RAMS and EWES, BERKSHIRE BOARS

And Sows in farrow, Toulouse Geese and S. P. Rocks at bad crop prices. Write or call and see what I will do for the next 30 days to make room for young stock coming. Lyndhurst 4th, that great show Bull and Spicely Robin at the head of the Shorthorns, Fitzsimons B. leading the Cots-wolds to the front, and Gallant Boy, Tippecanoe 2nd and Can't Be Beat heading herd of Berkshires, has produced the best I have ever had and can do it again.

Come and see my stock, you will be welcome. No business, no harm. Will be met at station and returned there.

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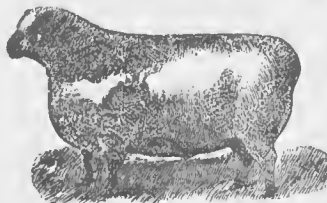
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eny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

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J. E. Smith offers for sale 45 Shorthorn Bulls, all ages. A number sired by Lord Stanley II (22260) Some (imp.) from Ontario. All this year's crop of Golden Measure (imp.) calves are sold. 40 Shorthorn Heifers, from 6 months to 2 years old. 60 Shorthorn Cows, all ages. A few young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies of all ages for sale. Everything for sale except my stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.) and the Clydesdale stallion Prince Charlie (imp.). Come and see the stock.

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KING BROS., Wawanesa Man.

Large English Berkshires

Sows of the best quality bred for spring trade. Am now booking orders for spring pigs. Write for prices.

JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

Choice Shorthorns

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COWS and HEIFERS, served by Trout Creek Hero.

This stock is of the thrifty, low-set, blocky kind, and in the right condition to do well.
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SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE. LEICESTER SHEEP.

Stock of all ages and sex for sale. Write for what you want. Stock from my stud and flock have won highest honors at Chicago, London, Toronto and Ottawa.

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Wanted—Farmer's Sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$45 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address, The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

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Write for particulars.

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Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

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In the near future in large quantities, and the way to get the best is to breed your mares to the Thoroughbred horse

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which will travel via Belmont, taking in Glenboro vicinity and returning by way of Stockton and Wawanesa. To see him is to fall in love with him. Parties from a distance bringing mares to the farm may leave them three weeks where they will be looked after.

F. H. H. LOWE, Ninette, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

When the British officers saw the Canadian horses they laughed at them, but they soon ceased their laughter when they found that they could walk and work all around their cavalry horses. He declared emphatically that they were the best horses used in the war. The Australians, who had good horses, admitted that their mounts did not stand the climate and that the Canadian horses were better.

The letter of the executive to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture asking that the purchase of horses in the west be resold to the War Office, was endorsed and a resolution passed asking the Government to work in conjunction with the War Office in this matter.

It was decided that the executive should draft a model prize list for the horse classes at the local fairs, the same as the cattle men proposed doing and also to try and secure representation on the boards of the leading fairs.

SETTLERS' HORSES.

The fact was brought out that American settlers were entitled to bring in 16 horses for 160 acres, and that if a settler brought in more and paid the duty on them he was entitled to a refund for 16 more, if he purchased another 160 acres. It was pointed out that this was being abused. Men were bringing in large bands of horses and getting men enough to enter them at the rate of 16 for each as a settler and when in the country these horses were sold. This was in direct contravention of the law, which requires the settler to keep these horses for a period of twelve months. Having sold out one lot these men bring in another, coming in by another entry port. In the past when cases of this kind were found out, the offender was let off by paying the charge of the Mounted Police who looked up the matter and the extra duty that had been evaded, though the law called for seizure and forfeiture. The association will look into the matter. A resolution was passed asking the Government to lower the number of horses allowed free of duty to a settler from the U.S. to 6 instead of 16, as that is all any settler can use to advantage the first year, and that the privilege of having the duty refunded on a second 16 be struck off altogether.

MINIMUM VALUATION.

Quite a discussion arose on the minimum valuation of horses brought in from the U.S. At present it is \$15. After considerable talk a motion was carried asking the Dominion Government to make it \$50.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President., W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek; 1st Vice-Pres., A. H. Eckford, High River; 2nd Vice-Pres., H. C. Lawson, Kennell; Sec.-Treas., C. W. Peterson, Regina.

Breed Directors—Clydesdales: J. A. Turner, Millarville; Shires: J. W. McLaughlin, High River; Hackneys: A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; Thoroughbreds: O. A. Critchley, Calgary; Standard Breds: J. R. Sutherland, Calgary; Coach Breeds: R. G. Robinson, Calgary.

General Directors—D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; A. J. McFarlane, Battleford; J. Leeds, New Oxley; Tom Brown, Lethbridge; John Herron, Pincher Creek.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

At a meeting of the directors of the association it was decided to give Col. Dent a hearty reception. The country was divided into districts most appropriate and a director will accompany Col. Dent through each district. It was also decided that the association would prosecute any one found trying to practice deception or fraud in selling horses. This step was taken because the present is a most important one for the horse interests of the west as upon the success of Col. Dent's visit depends very largely whether a remount purchasing depot will be placed in the west or not.

Western Stock Growers' Convention.

The fifth annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held in Calgary on April 11th. There was a very large attendance and withal the most successful meeting yet held. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of last year's meeting, the president, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, gave his address.



Flock of Thos. A. Foster, Stonewall, Man.

A few of the 101 lambs in above flock, ages varying from one day to two months.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

He referred to the efforts the association had to make in the early days to convince stock growers of the advantage of becoming members and the way they used to point out how the association was assisting in the extermination of wolves, in prosecuting cattle and horse thieves, in inspecting cattle and bringing important matters to the notice of the Government and the railway companies. This was not necessary now. He referred to the increase in the wolf bounty and the satisfactory arrangement with the C. P. R. in regard to stock killed on the track. Although the \$40 for bulls killed is low, yet it was all that the American roads were paying and they had to accept it because the other terms were so fair. It was too low for good pure bred animals, but stockmen were largely to blame themselves if their pure bred bulls were killed, as the greatest number are killed on the track during the winter storms. These bulls should not be on the range at that time of the year. He said there was very little

of management, of which the following is a summary:—

MANGE.

At the last meeting this was a live topic and instructions were issued that all cattle affected with mange should be gathered on the spring round-up. This was done. Eleven dipping chutes were erected at different points and the dipping fluid was provided by the Dominion Government. Altogether only 154 animals showing evidences of

mange were gathered on the spring round-up and of these 80 were gathered by a special mange round-up sent out by the Cochrane Ranch Co., which operated some weeks ahead of the regular spring one. Many of the animals gathered by them were so slightly affected that they would likely have been left on the regular one later. Present indications are that the disease has practically disappeared.

AMERICAN CATTLE CROSSING THE LINE.

In response to the resolution asking that some steps be taken to prevent the large number of American cattle from grazing on the Canadian side of the boundary line, communication was opened with the Department of the Interior on the subject and referred by it to the Customs Department, who notified us that arrangement with the Mounted Police were in progress for extending Customs supervision over such cattle. In this connection it may be well to point out that there are nine line-riders employed by the cattlemen of Northern Montana for the express



H. Fripp's Hunting House, Fish Lake, Moose Mountain, Assa.

complaint about mange and that it had practically died out. The past winter had on the whole been a very favorable one, and, though more snow fell than usual, after every storm there was a "chinook," so that there was more bare ground than usual.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The secretary, R. G. Matthews, Macleod, then read the report of the board

purpose of preventing their cattle from straying in the manner objected to. Six of these riders are stationed in the Sweet Grass Hills and the balance, one each at the Mounted Police detachments of Coutts, Writing Stone and Pend'Oreille, and they invariably work in harmony with the officials on the Canadian side. Owing to the natural lay of the land in the district where especial complaint was made about

this matter (south of Medicine Hat), it is a physical impossibility to prevent cattle straying over an imaginary line set down as being the boundary between two countries when, as is the case, there is a natural boundary line some miles north, viz., the Milk River. To this river stock are bound to work their way for water, line-riders or no line-riders. It may also be advisable to consider that while better feed and water may tend to draw the Montana cattle on to our ranges, storms from the north in winter have a similar tendency to drive our cattle into Montana. A certain reciprocity in such matters suggests itself as being the wisest course under the circumstances.

STOCK INSPECTION.

As regards the resolutions addressed to the Territorial Legislature. The one requesting that the Stock Inspection Ordinance be amended by providing for the compulsory inspection of all cattle killed in supplying the Indian beef contracts before they are slaughtered, has not, so far as we are aware, resulted in any improvement to the law in the direction desired, neither has the Legislature taken any action upon the resolution asking that it be made illegal to bury any animal killed on the railway track before the hide has been removed and forwarded to the nearest inspector. It might be stated that this latter request was formulated on the lines of a regulation formerly in force in the State of Arizona and we are of the opinion that such a law would be a proper one under the conditions in force in this country. Numbers of cases have occurred during the year where cattle have been killed on the railways and reported by the section men as unbranded—a highly improbable fact.

INSPECTING BUTCHERS' HIDES.

The resolution asking that the Stock Inspection Ordinance should be amended so as to give stock inspectors power to inspect the hides of all cattle sold to butchers, was rather out of order, for the ordinance in existence at the time, while not expressly stating that stock inspectors had such powers, still gave them the privilege in common with everybody else of making an examination of a butcher's record at any time and also the privilege of supplying any person with an order authorizing them to make an inspection of the hides at any slaughter house. This is not, however, what is required. There should be no possibility of the hides from any butcher shop leaving the country without a proper inspection of them by an authorized inspector. Of course it may be said that this is retrogressional legislation, because a law to that effect was tried before and found wanting. But such a law, far from perfect as it may be, would be infinitely preferable to the present one, which, so far as it is concerned with butcher shops, is utterly unsatisfactory and insufficient. While our inspection system surrounds the shipping of live cattle with such requisitions that reduce to a minimum the opportunity of illegally disposing of cattle through that channel, it leaves wide open the far more vulnerable one of the slaughter houses. The present law does not attempt to control the places above all others which should be under the strictest supervision. There is no restraint whatever upon any one connected with the butchering business. The hides do not have to be inspected and if the butcher has the faintest doubt about any of them, he can ship them out of the country at any minute he feels like it and there is an end to any trouble which that particular batch might have caused. This is manifestly wrong and we would strongly recommend that legislation be requested on the following lines:—

1. Making it illegal for any person engaged in the slaughter of live stock for sale in any city, town, or village, to slaughter such stock except in a fixed and definite slaughtering place, such place to be within four miles of the lines of the said city, town, etc.

2. Making it unlawful for any person so engaged to sell, remove, or secrete any hide, or to detach, obliterate, or deface from, or upon the hide any mark or brand before they have been inspected.

3. Making it unlawful for any railroad company to receive for transportation any hides until the same shall have been inspected.

The provisions quoted above are all in operation in the State of Arizona, where we understand they work satisfactorily. We are of opinion that it would be a desirable thing for a committee of the association to draft such provisions as are considered essential and to submit the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

WOLF BOUNTIES.

The number of wolves killed during the year was 417, a slight increase over last year. The money paid out was \$2,460, half of which is paid by the Legislature. In September the bounty was raised from \$10 to \$15 on all full grown wolves and from \$3 to \$5 on pups.

COYOTE BOUNTIES.

At the last meeting it was decided to offer a bounty to Indians and half-breeds to induce them to kill coyotes. In all \$116.95 was paid out. The results have not been satisfactory.

STOCK WATERING RESERVES.

Consequent upon the representations of this association as to the illegal settlement upon various stock-watering reservations and the unsatisfactory state of affairs by which this was permitted, the Dominion Government notified us that it had been decided, since the conditions under which these lands had been reserved had very materially changed, to have a re-examination made of the several reserves and a report made on the whole subject, with a view of determining what lands it would be advisable to reserve for such purposes. F. W. Burley was the official appointed to undertake this work and it has been proceeding for the last six months. It was suggested that the association ought to employ some person whose duty it would be to attend Mr. Burley in his round of visits, and see that that side of the question which believed in the necessity of the continued reservation of all stock reserves and the withdrawal of none should be continually placed before him. The committee, however, considered that it would be far wiser to allow Mr. Burley, who had the reputation of being a fair-minded and reasonable gentleman, to gather his own facts in a way that would be free from the possibility of there being any imputation that the association was bringing pressure to bear in order to gain its own ends irrespective of their merits. We, however, afforded Mr. Burley every assistance in our power and the various members of the executive met him when he was examining their districts and gave him every possible information regarding that particular locality. It is not expected that the examination will be complete for some months yet, as a large stretch of country has to be gone over, comprising a very large number of stock reservations.

STOCK KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

At the last annual meeting a new rate for cattle killed on the railway track was proposed, but no answer was obtained from the railway authorities, so a deputation was appointed to interview the C. P. R. authorities. The result of this interview was the adop-

tion of the plan followed by American railroads of paying full value for all animals killed, the following scale was agreed upon. It is almost identical with that in force in Montana and for the sake of comparison the old schedule is also given:—

	New.	Old.
Four year old steers..	\$40.00	\$20.00
Three year old steers..	32.50	17.50
Two year old steers...	25.00	15.00
One year old steers...	17.50	9.00
Cows	25.00	15.00
Two year old heifers..	25.00	12.50
Calves	12.50
Bulls (pure bred)	40.00	50.00

INSPECTION OF BUTCHERS' HIDES.

Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to the inspection of hides in butcher shops, it was decided to engage a capable man for the winter months, who would devote all his time to inspecting the slaughter houses of butcher shops and those on the various Indian reserves. W. H. Metcalfe, who had acted in a similar capacity the winter before, was accordingly engaged from the 1st December. He has made periodical rounds since that date, examining the hides and records of the butcher shops at Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Macleod, Cardston, Pincher Creek and Magrath, and the Indian reservations at Morley, Gleichen and Macleod. The good effects of an inspection of this description cannot be magnified. Mr. Metcalfe is a thoroughly practical cowman and has the reputation of being "hard to beat" at deciphering brands. That "prevention is better than cure" is an old saying, and we do not believe that there is any better way of carrying it into effect than by permanently employing an official of this description.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The membership for the year was 177, and the assessment $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head levied upon 124,273 head (113,481 cattle, 10,792 horses). This is a slight increase in the number assessed. The balance to the credit of the association is \$1,634.76.

The increase in the grown wolves killed during the year is 66. In all 513 coyotes were killed.

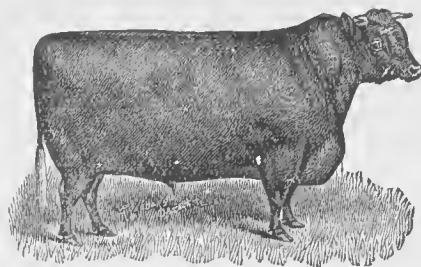
STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Stock shipments during the year show a large increase. Inspection returns have been forwarded to this office from all shipping points in the Territories, or nearly all, with regularity and promptness, and this has enabled me to carry out the system of notifying members of the shipment of stock bearing their brands, which was inaugurated a year ago, in such a manner that I hope has proved of some benefit. The total number of stock shipped from the 1st April, 1900, to the 31st March, 1901, according to the returns received from stock inspectors at this office was 47,515, classified as follows:—

Cattle—	
Steers	34,919
Cows	5,828
Spays	707
Calves	1,833
Bulls	163
Stags	15
	43,665
Horses—	
Geldings	2,232
Mares	1,436
Colts	11
Ponies	162
Stallions	16
Mules	3
	3,850

A certain percentage of the stock so shipped was local traffic, that is, shipped from point to point within the Territories, but the returns are not sufficiently complete to admit of actual figures being given, but I should say that 10 per cent. would be the outside limit, the greater part of which followed in due course to outside points, only so far as the cattle were con-

Marchmont Stock Farm.



Scotch-bred SKORTHORNS

OF
MINA, MISSIE, ROSEBUD, WIMPLE,
DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, JEALOUSY
And other well-known popular Scotch tribes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '97-'98.

3 YEARLING BULLS 12 BULL CALVES

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.
Telephone No. 1004 B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

SHROPSHIRE AND CLYDESDALES.

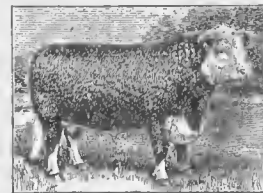


APRIL OFFERING

Orders taken for
Spring Pigs.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, imported "Jubilee," 28808, and Grandeur. The females are rich in the blood of most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type from D. C. Platt, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Victor," bred by Teasdale, sweepstakes boar at Winnipeg and Brandon last year, with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



High Class Herefords.

26 bulls and a large number of elegant heifers, this whole lot is from imported stock and are the best lot of the breed ever brought into the Province, and

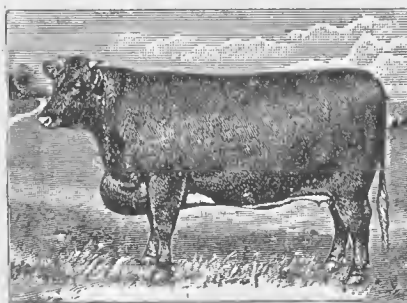
range in age from 12 to 18 months.

Desiring purchasers will please communicate with either

A. D. CHISHOLM,
Griswold, Man.

Wm. CHAMBERS,
Oak Lake, Man.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD
IN 1899 AND 1900



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topsman's Duke and Topsman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899. This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man

FARMERS' LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

\$1.50 per hundred and up. Send for circular and price list. Don't be afraid to send on your money, we will do the right thing with you. Keep my circular where you can find it when you are ready to order.

R. W. JAMES,
KINC ST., BOWMANVILLE, DNT

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector." include many winners at leading fairs.
Ayrshires ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention
The Nor-West Farmer.

BE YOUR OWN HORSE DOCTOR!

Ten of Dr. KERWIN'S most famous prescriptions which have stood the test of years will cure what they are for. Never known a failure.

1. Lump Jaw.
2. Spavin and Ringbone Cure.
3. "Heave" Cure.
4. Founder.
5. "Lame-leg."
6. Condition Powders.
7. Cracked Hoofs.
8. Cough Cure.
9. Mange.
10. Sores or Cuts.

You will get ten dollars worth out of these prescriptions in two months and save many big bills. These ten prescriptions mailed with full descriptions how to make and when to use for 50 cents. Or we will send any of these remedies ready prepared for use for fifty cents each or the whole for \$2.50. Address:

The DR. KERWIN CO.,

Box 923, MONTREAL.

HAVE YOU COWS

that are not giving their proper amount of milk You are losing a hundred dollars a year for the sake of 25 cts.

Dr. Kerwin's famous prescription that you can make yourself will be sent for 25 cts. with a guarantee that milk will be increased immediately, or we will mail a box ready for use for 50 cents.

The Dr. Kerwin Co., Box 923, Montreal

FARMS AND STOCK

For sale at all times. Apply to

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.

LARGE IMP'D YORKSHIRES. Young stock for sale.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Eggs in season.
BUFF WYANDOTTES.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.
Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

cerned, in the shape of chilled beef instead of live.

The following table shows the number of animals shipped from each shipping point, and for the purpose of comparison the figures of 1899 are given in another column:—

SHIPPING POINT.	1900 :			1899 :		
	Cattle	Horses	Total	Cattle	Horses	Total
Maple Creek	5100	195	5595	4441	250	4691
Lethbridge	5084	104	5188	4255	269	4524
Calgary	4371	725	5096	3172	349	3521
Cayley	4860	18	4878	1396	3	1399
Medicine Hat West (Stair) }	3180		3180	406	51	457
Clareholm	2790	115	2905	2717	186	2903
Pincher Creek	2670	81	2751	3517	126	3643
Medicine Hat East (Dunmore) }	2548	76	2624	No re- turn		
Macleod	1477	1033	2510	351	1221	1572
Dundurz	2302	3	2305	840		840
Gleichen	1714	466	2180	No re- turn		
Cochrane	1697	28	1725	1122		1122
Rush Lake	1697		1697	1026		1026
Olds	1472		1472	438		438
Strathmore	1224		1224	No re- turn		
High River	559	780	1139	29	93	122
Medicine Hat	294	205	499	No re- turn		
Walsh	95	20	113	980		980
Swift Current	105	1	106	115		115
Weyburn	98		98	190		190
Gull Lake	87		87			
Ponoka	58		58	35		35
Fleming	47		47	4	6	10

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; 1st Vice-Pres., A. R. Springett, New Oxley; 2nd Vice-Pres., W. F. Cochrane, Macleod; Sec.-Treas., R. G. Mathews, Macleod.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bow River—W. R. Hull, Calgary.
Medicine Hat—J. H. G. Bray, Medicine Hat.
Maple Creek—D. J. Wylie, Maple Creek.
High River—J. H. Brown and H. Smith, High River.
Lethbridge—Howell Harris, Lethbridge.
Sheep Creek—J. A. Turner, Millarville.
Willow Creek—A. B. McDonald, New Oxley, and George Lane, Calgary.
Pincher Creek—R. Duthie and E. H. Maunsell, Pincher Creek.

COYOTE BOUNTY.

A resolution came before the meeting asking that the bounty on coyotes be raised to 50c. instead of 25c. per head, as it was last year, and that it be not restricted to half-breeds and Indians, but paid to everyone. It was explained that restricting it last year had not induced the Indians to kill them. It was pointed out that as the coyote was causing a lot of damage, killing calves and even older animals, it would be wise to have as many of them killed as possible. Others pointed out that in that case the Government should pay the bounty, as the association would have to pay it on all the coyotes caught in the whole of the Territories.

The Commissioner of Agriculture thought such a scheme impracticable. He felt sure the Legislature would not entertain the thought of giving a coyote bounty. President Andrews said a bounty of 50 cents a head would swamp the association. The motion was lost.

ESTRAYS.

It was moved by A. Gordon and seconded by F. O. Sisson, that all stray cattle on the ranges fit for beef be shipped with the regular shipments and the proceeds, less expenses, be forwarded through the stock association to the respective owners.

The discussion turned on what was meant by the word stray. Objection was taken by P. Burns, as he did not want any of his cattle shipped. The law provides now that any one can have his stock shipped by notifying the inspector at any or every point to ship cattle bearing his brand when they come in. The motion was dropped as being a dangerous one.

COMPULSORY NOTICES.

On motion of Foster-Becker it was decided to ask the Department of the Interior to make it compulsory to state in the official notice of application for grazing leases, which is posted up in post offices, whether the lease applied for is for cattle, horses, sheep, or for what actual grazing purposes. This is to prevent sheep men coming into a cattle district. The posted notice required at present does not require a statement as to what animals are to run on the land leased and those interested have not thus an opportunity to raise objections.

SQUEEZERS.

Mr. Stewart wanted to know if the squeezers, or examining chutes, decided upon at last meeting, had been erected. The secretary said that no applications had been made.

G. H. Shaw, Assistant General Freight Agent of the C.P.R., received a cheer when he said that if the secretary would let the company know where these squeezers were wanted they would have them erected.

ADVERTISING ESTRAY ANIMALS.

A motion was brought up to have stray animals advertised in the local papers instead of the Territorial Gazette. This motion came up last year, but the situation is even worse now. Range men have their cattle taken up by new settlers and not getting the Gazette never see that they have been taken up until considerable expense has been attached to the animals.



Harvesting on the Farm of W. C. Todd, Norgate, Man.

This field of wheat yielded 45 bushels per acre in the crop of 1900.

The Commissioner of Agriculture pointed out again, as he did last year, that the compulsory advertising in the Gazette was to save expense and safeguard the cattle interests. To advertise an animal properly, notice would have to be inserted in quite a number of local papers, while the Gazette would answer for them all. Copies of it were sent to every post office and to every magistrate. Besides the Department now made a practice of notifying the owners when cattle were reported stray and the brand given.

NO MORE MANGE.

On motion of J. R. Craig, and Dr. Warnock, the following resolution was passed: "That as mange has practically ceased to exist on the range, this association ask that the Government have the quarantine removed."

ILLEGIBLE BRANDS.

It was pointed out that there were a lot of animals running on the range with no brands on, or those that had been put on were blotched, or could not be proven; these animals were gathered every year, but had to be turned back on the range because no one could lay claim to them, and they therefore could not be shipped. A motion was made that the range be cleared of these animals, as they were growing old to no purpose and eating grass that would raise growing stock. It was suggested to sell these animals by public auction and turn over the proceeds to the association. Objection was taken to this that while undoubtedly these animals belonged to the ranchers, yet as they could not prove their brand, and thus their ownership, the animals belonged to the

Crown, and the association had no right to sell them.

STOCK INSPECTION.

A number of resolutions in connection with the Stock Inspection Ordinance having been presented, a committee was appointed to consider them all and report. The following motion was presented by this committee and carried:—

That the Stock Inspection Ordinance be amended as follows:—

1. That no butcher, or his employee, be eligible for employment as a stock inspector.

2. That the following section be inserted: Every other person than a butcher who slaughters any cattle for beef shall exhibit the hide of such animal at the time and place the beef is offered for sale and before such beef is offered for sale the hide shall be punched and a record of the brands, if any, thereon made by an inspector of stock.

A PERMANENT DETECTIVE.

One of the great troubles stockmen complain about is the killing of stock by men who supply butchers and others and whose places are never inspected and who, often for good reasons, do not sell or dispose of their hides. On motion of A. R. Springett and F. W. Godsall it was carried that a permanent detective be appointed by the association and that when necessary a grant be given towards salaries of shipping inspectors large enough to

tiers as well. The outcry against stock watering reserves is mainly from new settlers who haven't the interests of the country at heart, who want them as homesteads, and therefore squat on them. This association does not approve of the throwing open of existing reservations under any circumstances, but if they have to be thrown open, we ask that they be not open for free entry, but disposed of by public auction (the same as school lands), also that we urge upon the Government the advisability of removing squatters who are now trespassing on water reserves and to take steps to prevent such trespassing in the future. All three resolutions were carried.

G. H. Shaw, of the C. P. R., asked the horsemen present to get their horses in shape for Colonel Dent's visit. The success of the remount purchasing depot would depend upon the impression made upon him. If he did not succeed in getting the class of horse that we have said all along could be obtained, or if he was not favorably impressed with our horses, he would give the whole movement a black eye from which it would take many years to recover.

A vote of thanks was given to the Mounted Police for the good work they had done for the stockmen and the executive asked to draw a memorial to the Government showing the great value and necessity of the police and asking that they always be maintained.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the C. P. R. for reduced convention rates for a pass for the stock inspector and other favors granted the association, also to D. H. Andrews and A. R. Springett for their services in securing such good terms for cattle killed on the railway.

The meeting then adjourned.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors it was decided to withdraw the coyote bounty of 25 cents per head given last year as an experiment to half-breeds and Indians. The assessment for 1901 will be to the full limit allowed by the constitution—3c. per head. It was also decided to put on a travelling stock inspector or detective to work the year round. The government will be asked to undertake the manufacture of blackleg vaccine and to supply it free of cost to ranchers.

THE NEXT MEETING.

As a result of a conference with the executives of the Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations, it was decided to hold the next convention in Calgary. To this the ranchers from the south strongly objected as soon as it was known and threatened to withdraw, therefore at a subsequent meeting the matter was reconsidered and the next meeting will be in Macleod.

Prizes for Feeding Animals.

The Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association and the State Agricultural Society are offering prizes at the state fair this fall for the best feeding animals. The object in giving these prizes is to provide an object lesson to farmers as to the types of cattle and sheep suitable for profitable feeding; to encourage the farmers to grow the same; to demonstrate the advantages from growing sows of good form that are abundant breeders and also good nurses.

The selection of the right type of animal for feeding is an important matter and the giving of prizes for the best type will be sure to draw out a good deal of discussion and arouse interest. Liberal prizes are offered for steers, lambs and for brood sows with litters of the lard and bacon types. There is an educational value in this that would make it a valuable feature in any prize list.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Territorial Auction Sales of Pure Bred Cattle.

The sale of home-bred registered cattle at Calgary under the auspices of the Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, on April 12th, proved an unqualified success. Being a new move it attracted a good deal of attention and speculation as to how it would turn out. The notice given to breeders was short and a few of the animals were not in as fine fit as they should have been, but on the whole they looked very well when they came into the ring. Buyers came from quite a distance and when the sale began it was estimated that fully 1,000 people were gathered around the ring side.

Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, the Commissioner of Agriculture, opened the sale with a capital speech setting forth that the object of the sale was to help the small breeders scattered over the country to sell their stock by bringing the seller and buyer together. To encourage this sale the Department had paid the freight on the animals to Calgary and they would also pay the freight on them to their new homes after being sold, so that when they were bidding they were to remember that the animals would be delivered at their nearest station free of charge.

The sale then started, with S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, on the stand. His place was taken later by R. A. Johnston, of Calgary. Both these gentlemen deserve praise for the way they sold the stock. The English plan of conducting the sale, by having assistants around the ring soliciting bids and passing them in, was adopted. As the result of this remarkably quick time was made, 66 animals passing under the hammer in a few minutes over three hours—an average of under three minutes to each animal. The bidding was rapid and at times very spirited. Some reports have been made that the bidding was slow; it was not by any means. Animals of correct type and in good flesh sold readily for excellent figures. Old bulls went slowly as they are too old to go on to the range, and in one or two cases capital bulls, of good form and excellent getters, as proved by their stock in the ring, went for about \$100, when they would have made capital sires for the head of a herd. Farmers wanting tested sires to place at the head of their herd should attend the sale next spring.

Animals fit for range purposes and possessing a wealth of flesh were bid up very rapidly. Rufus, a 17 months old bull, bred by P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, brought the highest price, \$250. He was of the thick fleshed kind and well put up. W. H. Hull, his purchaser, afterwards sold him, we understand, at an advance of \$100. Another bull of Mr. Talbot's breeding was the next highest priced animal. Breeders had a good lesson at the sale as they watched how the public appreciated good animals by running up the price and by the slow bidding on those in low condition. There was little demand for bulls under one year old, as they are too young for the range. The cows sold well and without doubt were some of the best bargains at the sale; but we could hardly understand the reasoning of buyers in paying high figures for the yearling and two-year-old heifers not in calf as against the cows in calf and almost due to farrow.

The officers of the association, the Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who was present, all deserve great credit for the successful way in which everything was conducted. Special credit is due to P. Talbot, who acted as superintendent of the sale, for the excellent way in which the stock were looked after and brought into the ring.

The following are the prices of the animals sold:—

AGED BULLS.		
No.	Purchaser.	Price.
14—P. Burns, Calgary.		\$ 75
20—A. B. McDonald, New Oxley.		125
30—Geo. Fish, Gladys.		100
37—R. Cowan, Cochrane.		75
66—W. S. Cosgrove, Gleichen.		80
72—W. R. Hull, Calgary.		100
6—W. R. Hull.		100

TWO YEAR OLD BULLS.

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1—J. A. Turner, Millarville.		\$100
4—E. F. Cummings, Macleod.		64
11—D. McDonald, Okotoks.		82
27—A. H. Burdett, Macleod.		130
67—J. Bradley, Calgary.		52

YEARLING BULLS.

2—A. B. McDonald.	\$ 50
3—P. Burns.	40
5—W. A. McKenzie, Airdrie.	100
7—W. R. Hull.	110
8—Geo. Waterson, Wetaskiwin.	122
9—F. W. Godsel, Pincher Creek.	100
10—B. McGoveru, Lethbridge.	105
15—E. W. Brightland, Calgary.	76
17—J. H. Wallace, Lethbridge.	125
19—John Lee, Lathoon.	90
20—J. H. Wallace.	130
21—W. R. Hull.	250
22—F. W. Godsel.	115
23—F. Bedingsfield, High River.	82
24—A. H. Eckford, High River.	145
25—G. Fletcher, Lacombe.	77
26—M. McInnis, Cranbrook, B. C.	80
28—Jno. Bremer, Calgary.	112
31—M. Franklin, Langdon.	85
32—Jno. Lee.	105
33—J. B. Thompson, Glaiys.	90
34—W. F. U. Copeland, Cochrane.	100
35—Gordou Healy, Calgary.	80
38—Jas. Murray, Carstairs.	50
39—Walter Ingle, High River.	70
69—F. W. Godsel.	60
70—B. Bain, Okotoks.	77
73—J. and J. E. Bolton, Okotoks.	117

BULLS UNDER ONE YEAR.

11—Geo. Waterson.	\$ 35
13—R. M. Wilson, Macleod.	37
16—Donald McGillis, Calgary.	42
18—Geo. Murdock, Calgary.	47
71—B. McGovern.	55

AGED COWS.

40—M. McInnis.	\$ 70
41—W. W. McDonald, Okotoks.	75
42—H. S. Lott, Calgary.	53
43—R. T. McBratney, Calgary.	80
44—E. A. Wyndham, Gladys.	80
45—Major Walker, Calgary.	75
46—E. A. Wyndham.	80
47—E. A. Wyndham.	75
48—E. A. Wyndham.	80
49—E. Wainnes, Springbank.	70
50—Jas. Murray.	85
51—W. Skrine, High River.	62
52—Jno. Lee.	82
54—H. Skrine.	95

TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

55—Edwin Townsend, Cochrane.	\$ 67
53—E. A. Wyndham.	85
56—Edwin Townsend.	70

YEARLING HEIFERS.

57—C. Shultz, Calgary.	\$ 45
58—C. Shultz.	90

Average of 7 aged Bulls.	\$93 60
Average of 5 two year old Bulls.	85 60
Average of 28 yearlings.	98 01
Average of 5 Calves.	43 20
Average of 14 aged Cows.	76 60
Average of 3 two year olds.	74 00
Average of 2 yearlings.	67 50
Average of all the males.	90 00
Average of all the females.	75 00
General average.	85 46

The highest priced animal.	\$250
(Afterwards re-sold for \$350).	
The lowest priced animal (a bull calf).	35

A well-known rancher lost a hat in a bet at Calgary that the five highest priced animals sold at the sale of pure bred cattle would not average \$150. They more than did this.

The practice of winter feeding young stock on the range is growing, because it is found profitable. The Walrond Ranch Co. fed 2,400 head of yearlings, cows, calves and bulls this winter.

T. Q. Nave, the well-known Hereford breeder, of Attica, Indiana, has bought from his late owner Sir Joseph Pulley, the great prize-winning four-year-old Hereford bull, Protector, at the handsome figure of \$6,000.

At two different points in the south of Scotland no fewer than five live lambs have been dropped at a birth. This number is very rare. Three good strong lambs at a birth are quite frequent in good Leicester flocks.

The past winter has been an exceedingly good one for range stock right up to within a few weeks ago, but now the cattle are reported going back a little on account of the prolonged cold spell and the slow starting of the grass.

The committee appointed by the American Holstein-Friesian Association with power to make the necessary arrangements for a milk test at the Pan-American Exposition have decided not to participate in the proposed "model dairy" on the grounds, but have decided to duplicate the prizes given in the regular breeding class for Holsteins and add several specials.

Remount Stallions.

On his return from purchasing horses for the War Office in Canada last fall Major, now Colonel, Dent agreed to purchase and send out to Canada a number of Thoroughbred stallions suitable for siring remounts for the British Army. We may say by the way that the colonel is a firm believer in the Thoroughbred as the best horse to cross upon our common mares, so generally lacking in quality. Accordingly he purchased a number of these stallions and sent them out to Canada. Some of them have been sold in the east. An imported stallion and two Ontario bred ones were offered for sale at Calgary the day the sale of pure bred cattle was held, but there was practically no offer for them. They were all of excellent breeding and tested ability as sires. One was eleven and both the others nine years old. Though all showing effects of hard work on the track, yet as sires they should have many years of usefulness before them.

However, they were not wanted by the ranchers, as though standing 15.2 they were considered too light in the bone and entirely unsuitable for ranch mares, as they would be sure to throw stock much smaller than themselves. In a locality where the colts receive more care these stallions might do well, but for range purposes the general opinion was that these horses were too fine. Col. Dent's selection may be all right for mares, such as he is acquainted with in the old land, having a considerable dash of Thoroughbred blood in them, but for our cold blooded mares and especially for the range a sire is wanted of a more robust type than the modern spindle legged Thoroughbred.

AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP

Are often more Serious than the Grip Itself.

Physicians and grip sufferers alike are agreed that the after effects of the disease are more to be feared than the acute attack; you can never be sure that the disease has left the system completely.

Lagrippe naturally attacks the weakest organ and leaves it still weaker.

Not only pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis and throat trouble follow the grip, but kidney, liver and stomach are troubles just as liable to result, provided any of these organs should happen to be in a weak condition at the time of attack.

To get rid of the grip germ, to get it entirely out of the system and blood, few remedies are so good and none safer than Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; they are not a compound of powerful and dangerous drugs, but a pleasant, palatable, convenient remedy in tablet form, composed of the wholesome antiseptic principles of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and similar germicide remedies which are perfectly wholesome and harmless to the system, but death to the germs of grip, catarrh, consumption and diseases of the throat and air passages.

Mrs. Chas. Gormley, of Memphis, says: Last winter an attack of the grip left me with weak back; a persistent cough and loss of flesh and appetite, and, after using various remedies for several months with little or no improvement, I finally bought a 50-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my drug store, and as they were pleasant and convenient to take, I used them at all times of day or night and I was astonished to secure such fine results from so pleasant and convenient a medicine. In two weeks my cough disappeared, my appetite returned. I improved in flesh and color and no one would now think that I had ever had such a thing as the grip.

My druggist told me he sold more of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, for the cure of grip, colds and catarrh, than any other similar medicines.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. That one tablespoonful of **WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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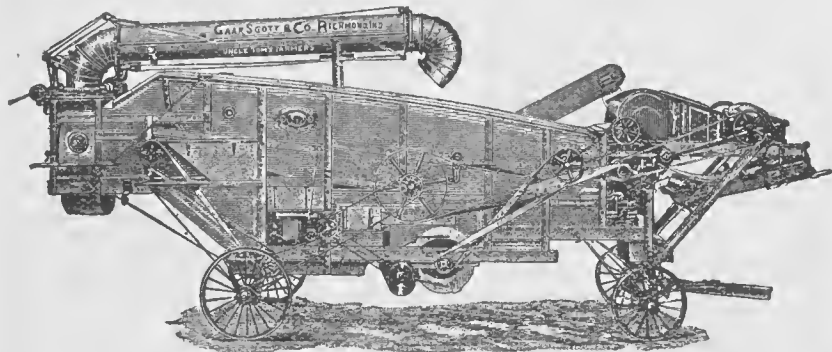
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GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

W. E. Cochrane, Mosquito Creek, is reported to have sold 45 Galloway bulls this spring.

John S. Rohson, Manitou, Man., writes:—"Brome seed and stock are going off well. We still have a few Shorthorns for sale."

John S. Robson, Manitou, has shipped 12 yearling hulls to Calgary. They are a smooth, promising lot.

Chisholm & Chambers, of Grissold and Oak Lake, sold a carload of fine Hereford hulls in Calgary recently.

Reuben Foster, of Roselie, has lost a valuable team by giving them hulled linseed oil. Let other horse owners make a note of it.

K. McIvor, Rosclea Farm, Virden, Man., writes:—"Sales of seed and hulls very brisk; in fact, never better. I never was sold out so early."

The Clydesdale stallion, Marathon B., imported by Swanson Brothers, Manitou, has been purchased by Angers & Johnston, of Opawaka.

Wm. Iverach, Beulah, Man., has sold this aged Shorthorn hull, Oliver (20483), to Wesley Lewis, of Crandall; also a yearling hull to G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; and an 8-months' calf to Edgar Alexander, Lavinia.

Fred Moffat, Souris, has sold Stanton Chief to Harry Galbraith, of Hartney, and purchased the Cleveland Bay stallion, Ingmanthorpe Victor, from Frank A. Walker, of Boissevain.

The Canadian Land & Ranch Co. fed about 1,300 calves, cows and hulls last winter. They had up over 800 tons of hay. Their pure bred Shorthorns are kept at the holdings at Crane Lake.

L. K. Kerr, of the Prince-Kerr Ranch Co., Calgary, Alta., gave The Farmer a call the other day. He is looking for a few good Hereford hulls. His company have some 25,000 acres leased and expects good returns this year.

R. J. Scott, formerly of Owen Sound, has settled near Innisfail, Alta., and has brought in with him two Clydesdale stallions and a registered mare. The stallions are Macneil-type Type and Grand Salust. These two stallions will stand at Innisfail and Red Deer during the summer.

Alex. Stevenson, Brookside Farm, Wakopa, Man.: "I have to report the following sales: One young hull to Joseph Fanning, Dunselth, N. Dak., and two young hulls to the west. I have sold Crimson Chief to James Wilson, Grand View Ranch, Innisfail, Alta. I have still two hulls 9 months old to sell, also several cows and helpers."

Another rare good Clydesdale stallion has been taken into the Carberry district. W. S. Henderson, V. S., has bought from N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, the 4-year-old stallion, Cavendish (10524), by Montrave Shah, a son of the champion Prince of Alhlon and grandson of old Prince of Wales. On the dam's side he is equally well come.

P. Burns & Co., Calgary, have about 1,200 hogs in their yards, many of them being from Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

These hogs were gathered up last fall as young shoats when it was seen that feed was going to be scarce and hogs likely to be scarce in the spring. These hogs cost about 6c. laid down in Calgary and have been fed on offal from the slaughter house hauled and mixed with meal.

E. D. Adams, Millarville, Alta., says his Highland cattle, which he obtained from Glen Campbell, Glenlyon, are doing well on the range and crossing well with Shorthorn grades. In the grades the skin comes heavier and the hair thicker, which enables the cross to stand the winters well. He cannot supply the demand for hulls. Galloways are also doing well with him and are in growing demand.

Jos Lawrence & Sons, Restranguet Stock Farm, Clearwater, writes:—"This has been a busy time with us. We have shipped out 25 head of Shorthorns. The first lot to Fargo in charge of the owner, J. E. Horton, Linton, N. D. Mr. Horton takes 6 helpers and the hull, Juhilee King, a full brother of our famous Juhilee Queen that downed the crowd in 1899, both here and in Ontario. A grand calf in this lot is the 8 months' old helper out of this big cow, Wimpie of Halton 2nd, with a long list of prizes to her name. Another helper is Vacuna of Linton out of the unheaten Vacuna 28th. All these helpers are by Sittyton Stamp (Imp.) Along with these was a hull by the same sire for W. J. Howe, of Fargo. On April 9th our car for Calgary started with 16 head on board. Of these 6 helpers and a 16 months' old dark red hull out of Sylvan 13th by Prince Aihert were for Sam. Briggs, Wood Mountain. All who have seen them say they have never seen a more healthy, growthy lot. At 10 months old they run from 800 to 1,000 lbs. weight. Other animals in this car were an extra good hull calf for Mr. Bryan, Killarney, out of Clearwater Pride 2nd; another, a hull for John Torrance, Boissevain, is 15 months old, out of Vacuna Beauty. Two hulls to Alex. Munro, Whitewood, Assa.; one hull to Mr. Brown, Gleichen, Alta.; one to J. McDougall, Morley, Alta.; one to E. Whelen, Calgary; one to C. E. Howe, Rosser, Man.; one to T. J. Hutchinson, Ponoka, Alta., and an extra good helper to the same buyer. Our sales within the last four months have been 31 head at an average of \$112. We have 116 Shorthorns still on hand, but are not offering any more for sale at present. Nearly all sold have been the get of Sittyton Stamp (Imp.)."

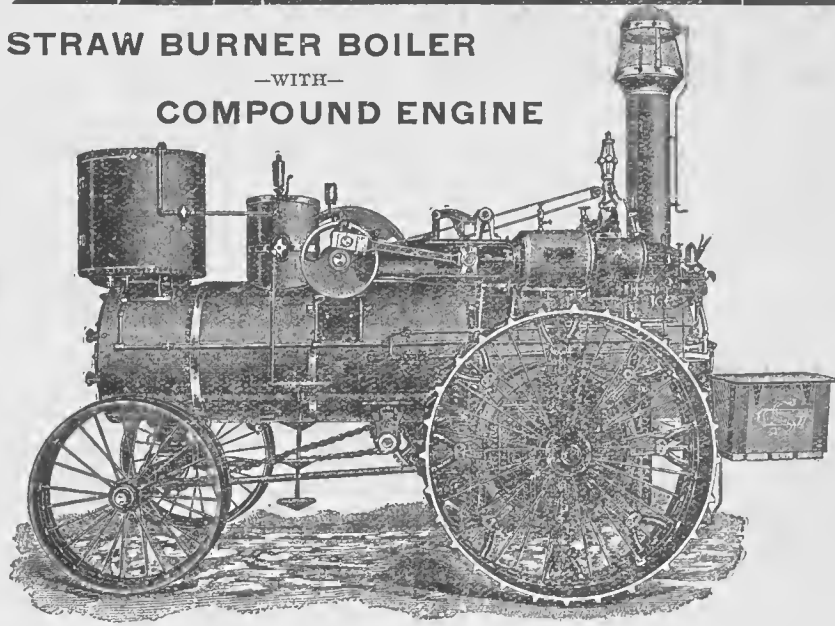
Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., writes:—"The Shorthorns and Yorkshires of Forest Home are coming through the winter in very good shape, although not carrying as much flesh as when feed was more plentiful. Business of late has been brisk and prices quite satisfactory. The following are some of the recent sales: To John M. Robertson, Kipistino, Sask., the year-old red roan hull, Prime Minister 2nd, by Rohlie O'Day, dam Forest Gem, one of the best daughters of Manitoba Chief; to J. & G. W. Playfair, Baldur, five head as follows: Bertha 11th, one of the aged matrons of the herd and one whose progeny have carried off not a few red tickets; Forest Gem, a beautiful 6-year-old red cow by Manitoba Chief, with a fine helper calf at foot by Rohlie O'Day; Forest Beauty, a full sister of Forest Gem, a roan with plenty of substance and quality, that was good enough as a calf to secure second place at the Industrial, and has developed right, and the 9 months' old hull, Lord Stanley, a red and white son of Rohlie O'Day, dam Rose of Autumn 17th from the Richmond Hill herd and out of Lord Stanley of World's Fair fame. To Robert Rigg, Thornhill, Man., Red Prince, a very promising red 9 months' old bull calf, also by Rohlie O'Day, dam Manitoba Lass, a daughter of Manitoba Chief; this cow was also a second prize winner at

Return-Flue-Fire-Box

STRAW BURNER BOILER

—WITH—

COMPOUND ENGINE



Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

the Industrial. To T. E. M. Banting, the roan 15 months' old hull, Favorite, by Rohlie O'Day and out of Missie Morton, one of the best cows as well as one of the best bred cows in the west by the grand old Indian Chief (Imp.) and out of Imp. Lady Clannmore. To R. J. Stewart, Holland, the 2-year-old roan hull, General Sampson. To Benson & Hamilton, Neepawa, Bertha O'Day, a red 2-year-old helper by Rohlie O'Day, in calf to Veracity; Lily White, a very choice 2-year-old, another daughter of Rohlie O'Day, dam Lily Gray by Manitoba Chief also, and an 8 months' old hull calf by McDuff, dam Crimson Rose by Manitoba Chief, first prize 3-year-old helper last year at Carman and Brandon. To Alex. McNaughton, the young

hull, Blucher, an exceptionally good calf by Rohlie O'Day and out of Lily Gray, a cow that invariably produces good ones. Mr. McNaughton has recently removed to Alberta on the Calgary & Edmonton line, and has taken with him a carload of choice Shorthorns. In Yorkshires I have made the following sales: To Gerhard M. Remple, Ros-thern, one sow and one boar; W. G. Styles, Rosser, one sow; Wm. Read, Carman, one sow; Wm. F. Hawken, Miami, one boar; Joseph Parkinson, Roland, one sow; Robert Rigg, Thornhill, one sow; William Parkinson, Roland, one sow. The demand for Yorkshires has been greater than the supply. Orders are coming in freely for spring pigs, also for Plymouth Rock eggs."

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MARKET SALES.

My second series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, May 30th, day after day as follows: Wolsley, Grenfell, Broadview, Whitewood, Wapella, Moosomin. See posters. After 4th May could place a few ears of western farm horses, 1300 lbs. up. Parties having such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa.

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The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ont., are the Sole Manufacturers of **Herbageum**, which is a registered preparation, and every package has the registered word **Herbageum** thereon. It is sold only in 2-lb. and 4-lb. packages. At \$12 per 100 lbs. it is the most economical preparation sold. Persons representing as **Herbageum** preparations made by **ANY OTHER FIRM ARE GUILTY OF FORGERY**, and liable to criminal prosecution. Therefore, be on your guard.

Extracts from a letter received by H. M. Griffin, proprietor of the registered word **Herbageum**, from Charles H. Riches, of Toronto, Patent Attorney and Counsellor, and Expert in patent causes.

H. M. GRIFFIN, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Referring to our conversation of this afternoon, I would say that under the Merchandise, Marks Offences Act of 1888, any person who forges a trade mark registered in Canada, in accordance with the Trade Mark and Design Act, is liable: First, on conviction on indictment to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and fine; and, second, on summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding \$100, and in case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding \$250.

A person shall be deemed to apply a trade mark or a trade description to goods who, first, APPLIES IT TO THE GOODS THEMSELVES, or, second, applies it to any covering or label, or USES A TRADE MARK OR TRADE DESCRIPTION in any manner CALCULATED TO LEAD TO THE BELIEF that the goods in connection with which it is used are DESIGNATED or DESCRIBED by that trade mark or trade DESCRIPTION.

A person forging a trade mark by APPLYING IT TO THE GOODS THEMSELVES, or causing it to be done, is subject also to the penalties above recited; and any person selling or exposing for sale, or having in his possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture any goods or things to which any forged trade mark or FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION IS APPLIED, is guilty of an offence, and is liable to the above punishment.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) C. H. RICHES.

Mr. Charles H. Riches is a recognised authority, and is the author of a work on "The Trade Marks and Copyright Acts of Canada," and those parts in his letter which are in capitals directly apply to selling any preparation as **Herbageum** which is not in packages with the word **Herbageum** registered thereon, and which is not manufactured by the **BEAVER MFG. CO. OF GALT, ONT., CANADA**, who are the sole manufacturers.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Castrating Colts.

Young Farmer, Meridian, Assa.: "Would you kindly give some information as to castrating colts. Can the operation be successfully practised by an inexperienced person, and, if so, how is it performed?"

Answer—This operation is not difficult and may be performed by anyone properly instructed and provided with the necessary instruments, but it would be impossible to teach you how it should be performed without a practical demonstration. There are many different methods followed, such as castration by the clams, by torsion of the cord, by ligation or tying of the cord, by the use of the ecraseur, and by the emasculator. The latter two instruments are specially designed for this operation, and most veterinarians use one or other of them. Until you have had an opportunity of seeing the operation performed by a skillful man you would be very unwise to attempt it.

Retention of Afterbirth.

Subscriber, St. Louis, Sask.: "What is the cause of our cows not cleaning after calving? The trouble is very prevalent this season; cows that seem strong and healthy before calving do not clean, and then give no milk and fall away to nothing. What will prevent it in future?"

Answer—The causes of this are several. In poorly fed, debilitated cows the womb does not contract readily after the calf is expelled and the placenta is retained. In strong, well-fed cows a drink of cold water or exposure to a cold draught soon after calving will sometimes cause the neck of the womb to contract suddenly, enclosing part of the membranes. Other causes are: Frozen or musty feed of any kind. Try to prevent the disease by avoiding the causes above mentioned. When retention occurs, give the cow one ounce of fluid extract of ergot. If this fails to cause expulsion of the placenta by the third day, it should be removed by hand.

Wood Ticks.

Subscriber, Newdale, Man.: "I enclose in sealed envelope two insects found on a three-year-old mare. She is in good condition. These have been on her for some months. 1. What are they? 2. What will destroy them? 3. Will they get on other animals from her?"

Answer—1. The insects are wood ticks. They are found on the bushes on scrub land ready to attach themselves to any passing animal. Here they burrow into the skin with their armed proboscis and gorge themselves with blood. They do not appear to cause much irritation while alive, but if pulled roughly from their attachment, the head is apt to come off and remain in the skin, producing a festering sore.

2. Decoction of tobacco, or creolin solution 2 per cent.

3. No. They do not move about much after getting on an animal, and once they have selected a spot to fasten on remain there for a long period.

Mare Out of Condition.

Enquirer, Antler, N. W. T.: "Mare, aged nine, in poor condition, been fed wheat straw and hay, with 9 lbs. shorts and bran mixed per day; hind leg swelled a month ago, and swelling has not gone down. When passing water or dung, makes a groaning noise; is very keen, but sweats at the least exertion, and plays out in an hour or two if kept working. She has a long tooth, and I am going to have her mouth attended to. What causes her to groan, and what is the treatment? She had a colt three years ago, but has not been bred since."

Answer—Your mare does not thrive on the feed she is getting and the explanation is not far to seek. The long tooth is probably the cause of the trouble, making it difficult for her to chew her food. She therefore swallows it in a half-masticated condition and the stomach is unable to digest more than a small portion of it. The coarser parts pass on through the intestines to the colon and rectum, where they arrive in a dry, harsh condition, making the act of passing dung difficult and painful. The wheat straw you have been feeding would be an additional cause of trouble, as it is naturally harsh and indigestible. The shorts and bran were not sufficiently nutritious to make up for the deficiency in the fodder, and the mare's health is impaired. You should get the teeth set right at once. Then give her a physic

ball, and when that has operated, put her on a diet of hay, oats and bran. If possible give her a boiled feed every night. Barley in preference. Also give one drachm of powdered nux vomica in the feed every morning and night.

A Barren Mare.

Subscriber, N. W. T.: "Have 10-year-old mare, has had one colt when 5 years old; cannot get her to breed; she is in good order, though not too fat; used for driving; tried opening womb with fingers, but unsuccessfully. What can be done to get her in foal?"

Answer—One of the most successful methods of treating a barren mare is to use one of Lyford's impregnators. This is the invention of a well-known veterinary surgeon of Minneapolis. Is perfectly harmless, and succeeds in a large number of cases exactly similar to the one described. Address C. C. Lyford, Minneapolis, for particulars.

Hernia or Rupture.

Subscriber, Foxwarren, Man.: "I have a mare which, after producing three colts all right, had another five years ago that seemed all right when born, but in two days a soft mass came down into the stone bag, which caused great pain. If this was pressed back the colt got up and sucked, but whenever it came down again the colt tried to roll over on its back, which seemed to ease it. It soon grew worse and I killed it. Last year I bred her again to a different horse with much the same results. What was wrong with the colts, and would it be safe to breed her again?"

Answer—The first colt died from rupture. This was the result of unnatural largeness of the opening between the abdomen (belly) and scrotum (stone bag). This opening, called the inguinal canal, should only be large enough to allow the testicle to descend into the scrotum, and, if too large, the bowel also descends, producing the condition known as hernia or rupture. This is not usually considered an hereditary disease, and the mare having another colt affected in the same way is unusual, but a good reason for not breeding from her again.

Amount of Oats to Feed a Mare, Etc.

Subscriber, Rosburn, Man.: "A valuable Clyde mare, 6 years old, got kicked on hind leg, just below hock joint, two years ago. Did not trouble her at first; but after some time the leg began to swell when standing idle, and kept swelling worse, till it cracked the skin just in front of the hock joint and left a nasty sore. When working steady or on grass the leg gets all right and the swelling cannot be noticed, but if idle and on dry feed, it gets sore again. Consulted a V. S. with poor results. 1. How much oats should a mare which is raising a colt get if working steady without doing an injury to the colt? 2. Is it wise to clip the hair off a Clyde horse's legs to prevent cracked heels in seeding or wet weather? 3. Is it right to bleed a horse in the front feet for grain founder or stiffness caused by grain?"

Answer—1. Three gallons of oats a day may be taken for the average amount a mare should have under these conditions. An extra large mare might require more and a light one less. 2. No. The long hair is a protection from the wet and mud. 3. Yes. It generally gives relief.

What Was the Matter With the Cow?

T. M. Weatherald, Adelaide, Assa.: "I noticed a cow standing around the yard looking dull and stupid, eyes sunken. Thought it was a case of indigestion. Put her in the stable, gave her warm bran mash in the morning, some dry oats at noon and a little boiled wheat at night. The wheat seemed to scour her, so stopped it. Had all the good hay she would eat. Lingered six weeks, becoming gradually weaker, then died. On opening her the water gushed out as soon as the skin of the belly was cut; should say about four pails, in fact her whole inside was full of water. Had very large bull calf about eight months gone, which seemed all right. Can you tell what was wrong?"

Answer—The cow evidently was suffering from dropsy, but what the cause of this might have been is uncertain. Dropsy may be the result of peritonitis, that is, inflammation of the serous membrane that lines the abdomen and forms the outer covering of the intestines. Or it may come from disease of the liver, or of the kidneys, or of the heart, and also results from tuberculosis of the mesentery. So that without more information than is contained in your letter it is impossible to say what the cause of death actually was. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to attempt to prescribe.

Age of Horses and Cattle.

Subscriber, Copley: "I hear there is a way to tell the age of horses and cattle by lines above the eye and rings round the horns. What would be the age of a horse with five lines, also the age of a cow with three rings? Are the signs reliable?"

Answer—The lines above the eye of a horse are no indication of age. The marks on the teeth are the only reliable means of detecting the age, and full particulars of this method can be learned from any book on horses. The rings on the horns of cattle are a different matter, as a fresh ring forms every year after the third year. The age is easily estimated by counting the rings, the first one from the tip being counted as three.

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Is a guaranteed flesh-producer. It makes animals eat well, do well and pay well. It produces that sleek, glossy coat that commands the fancy price. Cows fed Dr. Hess's Stock Food give more and richer milk. Make a test—your money back if it don't do what we claim. Prices as follows:

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Write for further particulars; we shall be pleased to correspond with you.

We have two second hand Horse Powers for sale. Write for terms.

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BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Tumor on Shoulder.

Subscriber, Moosomin, Assa.: "A horse that has been running on the prairie all winter had a swelling about the size of a hen's egg low down on the neck, below the point of the shoulder. The lump is growing and is now as big as a small coconut. When working the horse holds his head very high, so that the collar chafes it. A V. S. would not take the lump out because too near the jugular vein; he said it would go away when the horse was worked, but it does not. Is there any liniment that will take it away?"

Answer—Tumors in this part are caused by suppurative in one of the deep cervical glands. Pressure on this causes the formation of a thick fibrous layer all around this centre and the mass often has almost the hardness of bone. The removal of a large tumor of this kind by surgical operation is rather a formidable undertaking, especially if near the jugular vein, and it would be wise to try by other measures to induce active suppuration in the centre. Rub it well once a day with the following liniment:—Ammonia, one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce; olive oil, three ounces. It will soon become sore on the surface, and then should begin to feel softer from day to day. As soon as fluctuation can be felt, that is, a sensation of fluid inside it, a knife should be plunged boldly into it, the matter washed out, and the wound syringed with carbolic lotion.

Kidney Trouble—Retention of Afterbirth.

Rancher, Fishing Lake, Assa.: "1. A 6-year-old mare was bred, but does not appear to be in foal. When I was mowing last hayling every round or so she would want to stop, as I thought, to make water, and generally when I let her stop would do nothing but eat grass. Later in the fall she took something resembling colic; she would lie down and roll, then get up and stretch. I gave her two tablespoonfuls of sweet nitre, which seemed to fix her up for the time, but as soon as I worked or drove her she was liable to take it again. She may be in foal, but don't appear to be. She keeps in fairly good condition. A few days ago a small swelling came under the belly. When I would press my finger into it the hole would stay there for a time. This swelling is gone now. 2. When the afterbirth does not come away from a mare after foaling, what should be done?"

Answer—1. Your mare is suffering from kidney trouble and should not be worked until she has recovered. Give her every night a mash made by boiling a half cup of flax seed in a gallon of water for half an hour. Then stir in enough bran to make a mash, and cover with a blanket until cool enough to feed. Twice a day give her in the feed one tablespoonful of salinette.

2. If the mare does not get rid of the afterbirth during the twenty-four hours following the birth of the foal, it should be taken away from her by hand. Cut the navel short, roll your sleeve up to the shoulder, lubricate the arm with vaseline or lard, and gently pass the hand into the womb. With the other hand pull gently on the part outside, while separating the membrane from the womb with the fingers. This should be done very gently, as any violence may tear the womb and produce serious results.

Nuicular Disease.

Reader, The Pas, Sask.: "Our mare, some nine years old, has, on and off, shown signs of lameness. The trouble seems to be in the right fore hoof. Sometimes I notice her lame only at the beginning of a journey, and she trots well the rest of the way. At other times she is lame most of the way. The mare was shod at first, but after a time we took off the shoes, thinking she would be better without them. The lameness, however, continues, and seems to be gradually getting worse."

Answer—The symptoms given form a very good description of an ordinary case of nuicular disease. The seat of this trouble is in the little shuttle bone which lies in the base of the foot just above the point of the frog. The flexor tendon here plays over this bone as a rope over a pulley, and in a healthy foot the parts are smooth and shining and lubricated with synovia (joint oil). When diseased, the parts become ulcerated and rough, causing pain and lameness. Nuicular disease, unless quite recent, is incurable, and no hope of relief can be held out in this case unless you can get the operation of neurectomy (nerving) performed.

Sand Colic.

Subscriber, Lauder, Man.: "A valuable mare took sick about six weeks ago, rolled as if suffering from colic; gave her soda and ginger, seemed better for a while; then I gave her one pint raw oil. In a few hours she passed about two quarts white sand; since then she has been doing well; a few days ago passed more sand. Do not know how she got it unless during last summer she ate of the sod wall. How can I clear her stomach and bowels of the sand? The mare is heavy with foal."

Answer—The mare no doubt got the sand into her intestines by eating it, a habit not uncommon in horses. An occasional purge with linseed oil is the best treatment, but should not be severe on account of her condition.

Thrombosis.

John Gordon, Hazel Cliffe, Assa.: "Last spring I broke in a 3-year-old mare. After plowing a little with her I noticed she lifted her right hind leg about two feet from the ground, holding it up about half a minute

and trembling as though she had a cramp. It might not bother her again for half a day. She has been out all winter, and I meant to put her in for spring work. She is no better; seem to be, if anything, worse in the stable when moved over quickly. She gaunts up badly when worked, and nearly always favors one hind foot when standing."

Answer—A diseased condition of the large veins of the leg is the probable cause of your mare's condition, and as it is sure to become aggravated by work, our advice is to breed her and let her remain idle for at least a year. At her age nature may affect a cure, if given a sufficient time. Other remedies do not offer much hope of success, but if you wish to try them, give her, twice a day, one drachm of iodide of potassium. This should be dissolved in a little water and sprinkled in her feed.

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It saves food and makes them ready for market one month earlier. Ask the dealers for it. It is, as you know, the oldest and most reliable product of the kind in the world, and is the old Myers' Spice of England.

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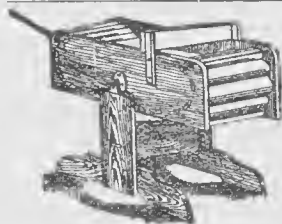


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On Nov. 23, 1899, at the Scotten Estate, Sandwich W., Essex Co., Ont., Mr. J. Allen succeeded in smashing all fence-weaving records, and placing to his credit the remarkable record of weaving in 10 hours 120 rods of 10-wire fence, with No. 12 cross-wires, 15 in. apart, with a Gem Fence Machine. For particulars write—

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If Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure saves one head of stock for you, it is worth ten times its cost. But one bottle usually cures one to three cases, and if it ever fails, your money will be cheerfully refunded. This same positive guarantee applies to the removal of all lumps and swellings, including Spavin, Curb, Splint and Ringbone on horses. Price \$2, or three bottles for \$5. Sent prepaid, if your druggist does not handle it.

Arkwright, Ont., Aug. 29th, 1899.

Dear Sirs,—I have noticed in *The Sun* that you have advertised a cure for Lump-Jaw, and also have heard of it being used, and drove to find out the result, and I am satisfied if you send me the same kind of stuff I will not begrudge the money. I hereby enclose \$2.00 for one package of Fleming's Lump-Jaw Cure. Yours truly,

JAMES A. FLETCHER.

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SE 1/4	3	17	26	160 Near Birtle, fine land.
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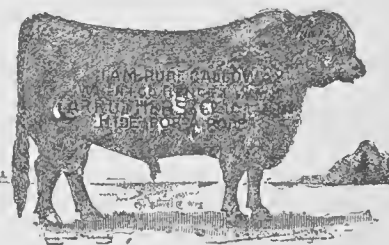
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Onion Growing.

Reader, Arrow River, Man.: "1. Is a rich soil best for onions? 2. Are onion sets or seeds the best to plant. How much seed would set an acre of land?"

Answer—1. The land can hardly be too rich if otherwise suitable.

2. That depends on circumstances. Skilled gardeners who want early and fine specimens use sets, and you may do the same. But for large quantities and in the hands of inexperienced people, thin seeding is most convenient. It is very unlikely that any farmer starting with next to no experience could gain anything by trying onions. Some that did so on a large scale found they would have done much better with potatoes. When we are about it, we may say that onions like a rich, strong clay soil, and for the best results it should have been manured and worked the previous fall. The land cannot be made too firm. Mr. Larcombe, of Birtle, a very successful gardener, says, on page 1003 of the December issue of The Farmer for 1900, that he made the bed as firm as he could before sowing, and when seeded he ran a wheelbarrow loaded with stones along the seed rows, thus securing the finest quality of onions he ever raised. His best success was with early Red Wetherfield, Globe Danvers and Prizetaker. Loose ground means soft growth and thick necks. This enquirer should try a few rods as a starter. It takes 6 pounds of seed for an acre. Pioneers making a first year's trial of onion-growing may try skinning off the top sod with a breaking plow and then raking up enough mould to start the seed. In this way a bushel or two of good firm onions may be got in the very first year of settlement. If sown on loose, newly-plowed ground, only soft trash would be likely to result.

Manure Spreaders.

G. S. W., Kelso, Scotland: "Do you know of any American agricultural implement makers who make farm manure spreaders, which are attached to the tail of an ordinary cart? If you know of any, you will do me a great favor by telling me their addresses, and if you think the spreader a success."

Answer—The best thing we know is the Kemp manure spreader, made by Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, New York. But there are no ordinary farm carts in this country. A two-horse wagon is the every-day outfit, and for this particular purpose the wagon is sold complete with the spreading apparatus in the rear. It is likely that this outfit may be found at the Glasgow exhibition, or may be got through Elder of Tweedmouth.

Breeding for Milk.

Farmer, Battleford, Sask.: "1. Wishing to improve our herd of milch cows, and having but the ordinary strain of grades, am doubtful which is the best course to follow. As you will notice, we are in the western ranching country, where beef cattle are very prominent; in fact, there are none of the milking strains here. With the possibility of turning the steers into beef would naturally prefer the larger breeds, Holstein or Durham. 2. Would you advise disposing of our entire herd and replacing with an equal value of pure breeds? If so, what strain? 3. Or would you recommend securing the services of a pedigreed bull of milking strain, or buying some pure bred cows and using our own bull?"

Answer—1. In the treatment of all such cases, the ablest writer can only give hints, and no matter how sound the advice we give, its value to you or any one else will depend largely on whether your personal study takes much or little value out of it. It is surprising what can be made of an ordinary strain of grades if sufficient skill is brought to bear on the work. If milking quality is desired, then cows must be sought for that possess this quality partly as the result of heredity and partly through judicious selection and management. Assuming that the grades are of Shorthorn type, then try, with the help of such articles as you will find on pages 187 and 188 of our last issue, to decide whether your cows have enough of dairy quality to be worth working in as foundation stock. Cows of beef type will milk pretty freely for six months at a time, but for milk they should go on for nine or ten at least. Of course, if a good class of heifers are allowed to go dry after six months milking, they will fall into the habit and keep at that style all their days. The man that cannot tell whether the Holstein or Shorthorn makes the best beef should drop talking about cattle breeding. The reason why there are so few Shorthorn bulls of milking type is because such a bull never would get a prize at any show—all the judges at such shows go by beef points. But the man who is prepared to go to the core

of the case and seek out a bull of milking ancestry will find what he wants even in Canada, where beef points are all the rage. Such a bull put to good native cows will leave female calves, with, on the whole, greater milking tendencies than their dams, and the steers will make much better beef than the gets of the average grade bull of the west.

2. If you cannot get milch cows by the above style of management and breeding, it is very unlikely that pedigreed cows would help you. Good grade cows and selected calves from such cows by a milking strain of pedigreed Shorthorn are what you want. It takes time and skill in combination to breed, but if you cannot wait, then buy milking grades.

3. If your own hull has only a beef pedigree, then you should try as early as possible to get hold of one of the right sort. By the intelligent use of a milking Shorthorn bull any farmer in the west can build up a herd fit to be seen anywhere, but, as remarked on page 185 of last issue, the breeder is of much greater importance than the breed. Get him right and the rest will follow in due course.

Harrowing After the Drill—Potatoes.

Old Subscriber, Shellmouth, Man.: "I take exception to the reply on page 172, in which you say: 'We do not know any kind of land that it would be quite safe to harrow after any kind of drill.' Is that not contrary to your repeated advice to harrow for weeds, an advice which I have always acted on and found satisfactory. I have harrowed just before the grain appeared through the ground, and by so doing have had clean crops. I know there is a danger of the soil blowing, but which is the lesser evil—a dirty crop or risking the top soil blowing away? I prefer the latter. Last spring I sowed a piece of fallow land; the year previous I worked that land repeatedly and thought all weed seeds had germinated; before sowing I harrowed twice and waited a week, then sowed and harrowed again. Just before the grain came up I noticed weeds appearing in places and I decided to harrow again (using the harrows upside down). I know it was risky, as the soil would blow, but I am sure it was the lesser evil of the two. Now, for a question for my own benefit. I have spread manure from the stables on to a piece of land I intended using for potatoes this spring; had roots and green oats on said land last year. Will potatoes receive any benefit from that green manure? I have no rotted manure."

Answer—1. The criticism of this correspondent scarcely affects the advice we gave. The writer of that question wanted to harrow either before or immediately after he used the drill, a practice which would be risky in 9 out of every 10 cases. On the next page, in reply to another question, we said it was much better even in the case of back-setting, to harrow just as the grain came through the ground, which would at the same time kill the weeds and provide a dust blanket to prevent drouth. The great risk comes between the time of seeding and the showing above ground of the young blade. Read in its proper light, there is no inconsistency between the two opinions. The older the land, the greater is the risk from loosening the land, but later on when the grain has sprouted there is usually less risk from wind storms.

2. All experience with potatoes shows that much better results may be expected after well-rotted manure. But land manured in winter should be pretty moist, and if the manure is well broken up by turning the harrows upside down some day soon and going once or twice over the plot, you will make the best possible condition in the circumstances. Besides this, even if you get little benefit from the fresh manure, you ought on new land to have a better crop of potatoes this year than last. We assume that you will plant on the flat, every third furrow and harrow well down at once, going another round of the harrows 15 days later to kill weeds. Drilling up with rough manure would be very bad farming in Manitoba.

Rape for Stock.

Simple Simon, Strathclair, Man., will find his questions pretty fully answered on page 190 of our last issue. Rape can be sown with an ordinary seed drill by closing the feed until it is seen that no more seed runs out than is desired. Two to three pounds an acre is enough if you can hit the proper gage to deliver so small an amount of seed. To sow in rows close up the spouts, leaving only every third or fourth one open.

Charring Fence Posts.

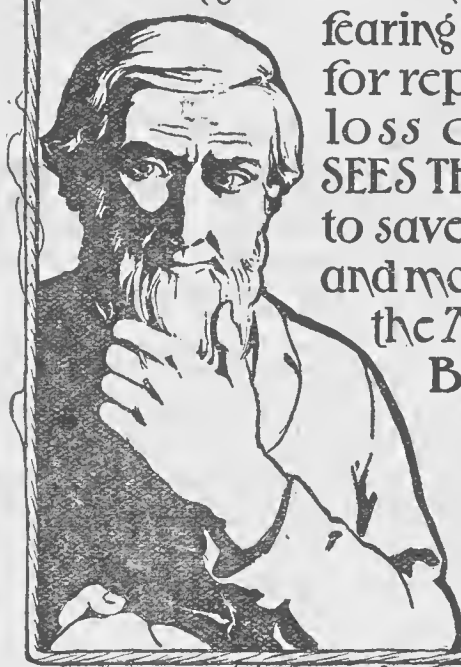
John F. Peterson, Wetaskiwin: "I notice one of your readers asked lately how to char fence posts. In the spring of 1884 I helped a man to char enough posts to fence about 80 acres. The posts were of soft wood, such as poplar, cottonwood and houlder willow. We started a fire and kept it going, keeping a barrel of water beside it, into which we dipped the posts as soon as we thought them charred enough. Thick posts we kept longest in the fire in fact till a half inch was charred all round. The posts should be dry when charred, and burnt about a foot above ground, otherwise the charring will have little effect. Part of these posts are still standing as we set them sixteen years ago."

An Ideal Country.

Muskat, Alta.: "Is there anyone amongst the subscribers of The Farmer who is acquainted with a country warmer than the

The Thinking Farmer

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Northwest Territories, and that would be likely to suit a person of the following qualifications? Fond of rural life, riding, shooting, fishing, gardening; single, not over strong, age 30, income \$700."

Note—The average muskrat, as we know him, takes the seasons as they come. This particular individual might turn his attention to Honolulu.

Seed Testing.

John M. Cameron, Shoal Lake, sends a sample of his oats to be tested by us, which will be done and promptly reported. Will be glad to do so for anyone else. Mr. Cameron wants to know where the samples came from whose tests were reported in our last issue. They were got by the local government from David Horn, grain inspector, and by him taken from cars brought into Winnipeg by different buyers. The Edmonton people allege that the oats brought here from that place were all sold as feed and that what they now offer as seed are sure to germinate because harvested before the storm.

Feeding Value of Pigweed Seeds.

Jas. Dale, Grund, Man.: "In your January 20th issue, page 42, I gave my method of feeding pigweed seeds to my horses, cattle, hogs and hens and promised to give you the results of my feeding. Poor seasons often have good lessons for us, as they set one thinking how to make ends meet. I never had to do more thinking than last year, when I found my oat crop a failure. I gathered between 500 and 600 bushels of pigweed seed and fed it as outlined on page 42. Now for practical results. The pigs I sold gave me \$140 for the pigweed seed I fed them. I have found since that pigweed seed has a commercial value. Mr. Crisp, of Souris, I understand, shipped a carload to St. Paul, Minn., for sheep feed, at a value of \$9.60 per ton."

Book on Silage.

Chas. Leachman, Wawanesa, Man.: "Subscriber, Miami, should send 10c. to The Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio, U. S., for their little book, 'A Book on Silage,' by Prof. F. W. Woll, of Wisconsin. This book contains 213 pages and gives full descriptions of all kinds of silos."

Permit to Shoot Game.

A Reader, Deloraine, Man.: "I would like to know if prairie chicken can be shot out of season for naturalist's purposes, and does the shooter require a permit?"
Answer—Yes. The naturalist must get a permit from the Minister of Agriculture.

Insect Pests This Year.

E. F. Heath, Cartwright, Man.: "I was very much pleased to see the admirable and practical address of Mr. Gregson, at the annual meeting of the Northwest Entomological Society reported in your columns. The information therein given cannot be too widely disseminated. It shows what are the aims and objects of the few (too few) 'Bug and Beetle Confraternities' in the country, so that by a study of the life histories of the various insect plagues with which we are afflicted, methods of combating them may be discovered and pointed out. It would be a benefit, I am sure, to our agriculturalists if one of the entomologists in the province could spare the time, and could be induced to take up the work here on the same lines. Still, a little is being done, and various facts are being collected and recorded to be made practical use of by others."

"The story that Mr. Gregson relates of the farmer who carefully crushed every poor 'lady-bird' he came across—one of the most beneficial insects we have—suggests whether it would not be desirable that the government, who have already compiled a short course of instruction on noxious weeds for use in the public schools, should not also cause short life histories and descriptions to be given of the more common injurious and beneficial insects. There are two very useful and common beetles, for instance, which I fear fare badly very often at the hands of those who are ignorant of their habits. I refer to the 'tiger beetle,' a purplish beetle about half an inch in length, with long legs and drab colored band on the wing cases, that may be seen in the early summer running swiftly on bare, sunny spots, and taking flight on being alarmed. They are entirely carnivorous in their habits—feeding upon other insects—but from their activity they perhaps take pretty good care of themselves. Another and still more useful beetle I often see lying crushed to death, apparently by design, is a large, long-legged, blue-black creature, about one inch in length, with numerous greenish-golden pin marks on the wing cases. This beetle, with its larva, is the greatest enemy of the various cutworms that are so destructive in our gardens."

"I do not wish to be an alarmist, but it is on the cards that this coming season agriculturalists may be a good deal troubled by some of our more destructive insect pests. My collections of last year showed a great increase in the numbers of several very harmful species, especially of the 'army worm' moth, moths of the various species of cutworms, and some of the worst of the genus *Carnaeadis*, which, so far as I know, have no English popular names. At the same time, it does not absolutely follow that a preponderance of certain species one year is followed by the same, or a greater number, in the subsequent year. All animal life is subject to certain checks which keep it within certain bounds and proportions. A great many insects are parasitic upon other species—feeding in the larval or imago state upon them—and when certain species get ag-

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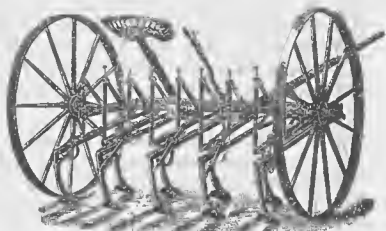
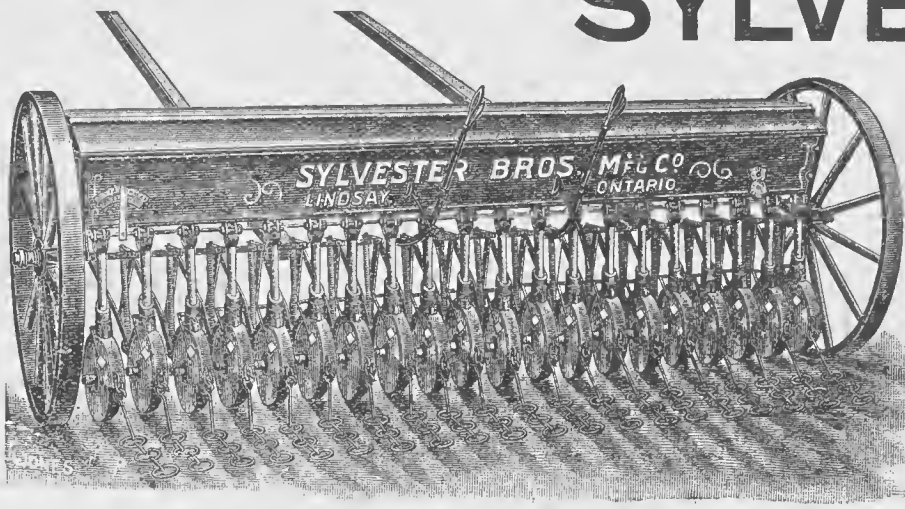
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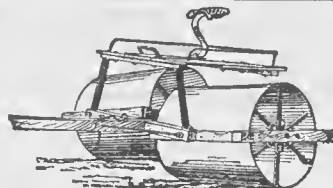
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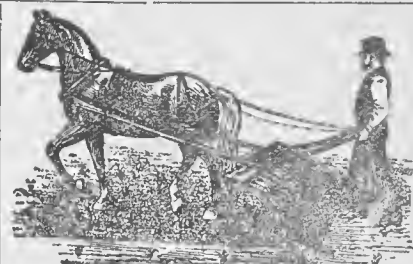
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gressively numerous we may be sure that something has occurred to upset the 'balance of nature.' Nature in time will rectify and restore the balance, but in the meantime mankind suffers, unless he takes means of protection. This, of course, applies to indigenous species, but where foreign insects are introduced, such as the *Sau Jose* scale, which is doing so much damage in Ontario, and the *Gypsy* moth, which is defoliating and killing the woods in Massachusetts, they meet with no corresponding check and run riot. The *Gypsy* moth is a native of Europe, where it does no harm. Matters may be normal this next season, but at the same time I would advise all gardeners more particularly, to take the simple means recommended to protect their garden stuff against the attacks of the cutworms."

Three-Horse Evener for Wagon Tongue Without Side Drafts.

W. J. Edwards, Portage la Prairie, Man.: "I noticed some time ago your two illustrations of three-horse eveners for the wagon tongue. J. S. D., Morris, wants a three-horse tongue. He had better use his two-horse one. It is an easy matter to so arrange it that there will be no side draft. An offset from the tongue is necessary, say we put this offset on the right hand side of the tongue; now put an eye bolt in the axle near the bottom to the left of the king bolt, the same distance to the left that the offset is to the right. A chain from one to the other is of course necessary. For large horses it is necessary to put an extension on the end of the tongue, as the triple trees take more room than double trees."

Tomatoes.

Subscriber, Lintrathen: "How can I raise and ripen tomatoes?"

Answer—For a beginner, the easiest way is to buy plants from a reputable seedsman about the end of May, covering against frost if it comes after they are planted. If right-ly planted in a sheltered garden, they will

ripen in due course. Consult some experienced neighbor for details.

Chinook Winds—Boiled Feed.

McGregor, Coteau, Assa.: "1. Will chinook winds not injure grain growing on irrigated lands in Southern Alberta? 2. Should boiled feed be used immediately after it is cold, or allowed to stand till sour?"

Answer—1. They are likely to do more damage to irrigated crops than any other, as such crops are bound to be more rank and rather more tender than if dependent on rainfall.

2. Feed that has been allowed to get sour is not so good for any animal, except the hog, and even on that doctors differ.

Grain Growing vs. Mixed Farming—Value of Spelt.

Reader, Pilot Mound, Man.: "The Farmers' Institute meeting held at Pilot Mound Saturday, March 30th, was the most successful yet held. The drawing card was a debate, the subject being: 'Resolved, That grain growing exclusively is more advantageous than mixed farming.'"

"The speakers were appointed at the meeting of March 9th, and were, for the affirmative, Frank Mayne, James Mutch, John Grassick and Robert Blackburn; for the negative, James Masson, D. A. Stewart and R. S. Preston. The decision as to which side had the best of the argument was left to the meeting, and on the vote being taken it proved a tie, which was received with cheers. The practical lessons from the debate may be summed up as follows: Wheat is the big money product of the farm. To be successful in raising wheat stock must be kept, the coarse grains consumed on the farm and the manure returned to the land."

"At the next meeting Goudney and Floral districts will debate, 'Resolved, That it is more profitable to finish and sell the steer at two years than at three years old.'"

"Quite a number of farmers in this vicinity are to experiment with spelt and practi-

cally find out if it has fifty per cent. of the good qualities seedsmen declare it to have. From the columns of *The Farmer* I read that it gave good results last year on light land. The experimental farm at Guelph places it very low, 8 to 15 bushels per acre, and the straw of very little account. I have got a small quantity of seed to give it a trial. I will sow it on an excellent piece of land. I will also sow six-rowed barley on the same quality of land, well manured. It is a pretty good coarse grain that will supplant oats and barley. It will soon be practically known if spelt straw is as good as timothy hay."

The Ripening of Spelt.

George Parkinson, Roland, writes to say that he is considerably bewildered by our report of the length of time it took to ripen spelt last year on the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. It is just because those reports are so perplexing that we have invited others to oblige us with their experience. So far as we can learn, spelt sown in May last would ripen with some people in from 80 to 90 days. Mr. Parkinson sowed 50 lbs. on May 7th and cut it fully ripe on August 6th. He cannot be exact about the yield but is certain it was three to five times more than from any other grain he grew. He has still 750 lbs. of it, and will sow it all. So far as last year's results show, the straw makes good fodder, whether cut green or allowed to ripen.

Provincial Hail Insurance.

Diversified Farming, Wawanesa, Manitoba: "Many of the advocates of provincial hail insurance have evidently forgotten, in their enthusiasm, that there are two sides to the question, and possibly think that because those opposed to such a measure are making no noise about it, that there is no opposition. It may be that the reason the large majority of the farmers are saying nothing at all about it is that they look upon it as one of those impracticable schemes that attempts are constantly being made to boom."

There are a few knotty points in connection with this question which some of its friends might explain, and if they can do so satisfactorily some converts may be made to their faith. Large sums of public money have been spent in proclaiming far and wide the almost illimitable possibilities of the Canadian Northwest in the way of producing the best wheat grown on earth, and we refer with pride to the progress the Province has made, the grain we have exported and the present prosperous condition of our farmers. In the face of all this, the Government of Manitoba is asked to practically acknowledge by legislation that the risks attending the grain-growing branch of agriculture are so great that it has been found necessary to protect it at the expense of the other branches or of the whole Province. Have we been soliciting immigration under false pretences, or have we overestimated the possibilities of the country and are just discovering our mistake?

"The farmers are said to be the greatest sufferers from and the strongest opponents of monopolies, but we actually and gentlemen (some of them country farmers and some city farmers) who have denounced in the strongest terms the iniquitous taxes we are said to be paying for the benefit of monopoly, proposing to tax the whole Province and give the grain producing farmer a monopoly of the benefits. This is hardly consistent. In no two districts in the Province are the conditions incidental to farming precisely similar. Some suffer from hail, some from drought, some from frost, some from wind storms, and others from locusts occasionally. Why not include these contingencies in this Government insurance scheme and to be fair with the stock farmer insure his live stock against lightning and disease? "Then the merchant and other business men whom it is proposed to include as paying members in this provincial brotherhood, should not be left out of the participation in benefits. They find the burden of insurance a heavy one to bear, and why not protect their stocks and buildings against fire? And, to round off the scheme, a life and accident branch should be added for the benefit of the professional man, the railway employee and the laboring classes generally, whose dwellings and other property would be taxed and who find the cost of protection against contingencies incidental to their several callings, a heavy charge on their incomes.

Other gentlemen propose taxing only the agricultural lands to furnish the protection asked for. Settlers in a number of districts have recognized the fact that climatic conditions or distance from market, as the case may be, do not warrant an attempt to raise wheat to any extent, and are devoting their lands and energies to stock raising with marked success. We refer with pride to the live-stock industry and its remarkable growth. After having adapted themselves to these conditions are these men to be taxed for the benefit of the wheat farmers, who enjoy social, educational, religious and other advantages denied the stock farmer living in a sparsely settled district?

"And there are others who propose taxing only cultivated lands. Now, we have been preached at and exhorted in season and out of season by practical farmers and theoretical farmers to diversify our farming, keep more cattle and hogs, summer fallow our lands and get them back into grass in order to keep up the fertility of the soil. A large number of farmers, especially in the older settled districts, have recognized the value of this advice, and numerous farms that are all under cultivation have less than half their acreage devoted to grain crops each year, but we see fine buildings and other permanent improvements springing up in those districts. Are these lands that are practically non-productive for the time being, to be taxed to protect the wheat farmer who crops every acre of his land every year, either because it is still sufficiently fertile to yield profitable crops or because stock raising makes too much work, whose greatest ambition is to increase his wheat acreage, and who says that when he cannot make money out of wheat he will leave the country?

"I will cite two cases of which I have personal knowledge, and would ask some advocate of provincial hail insurance to suggest a plan of taxation that would be fair to both. A farmer in this district owns 1,120 acres of land. Last season he had 325 acres in grain, 70 acres in grass, 250 acres summer fallow (in all 645 acres cultivated), 25 acres wild hay, and 450 acres unbroken, the latter being principally rough land with some scrub, suitable for pasture. He keeps from 20 to 40 head of cattle, 20 to 30 hogs and 10 to 12 horses. He had about 100 acres of crop destroyed by grasshoppers, 40 acres a complete loss from hail, and fully one-half of the balance shelled out by rain and high winds, and actually threshed an average of two and one-quarter bushels per acre from the wheat acreage sown. On account of drought the grass land yielded nothing worth cutting. Based on a valuation of \$5.00 per acre for grain crop, his actual loss from all causes was about \$1,200 on the season's operations.

"Another farmer on the Carberry plains owns 800 acres and had 150 acres reseeded. He had 740 acres in grain crop, 60 acres of summer fallow, and 160 acres unbroken (in all 860 acres of cultivated land). He keeps no cattle or hogs of any account, and only about 14 horses. He had 300 acres damaged by hail but threshed from the wheat that suffered the most damage 11 bushels per acre and from damaged oats 15 bushels per acre. The actual loss from hail amounted to about 40 per cent. of the whole acreage injured, still the final results showed a profit on the year's operations.

"The deeper we go into the various phases of this hail insurance question the more obstacles we meet that will have to be overcome before any general scheme can be made workable and satisfactory to all the different interests affected, and there are very many of the opinion that it would be wiser to let the different branches of agriculture work

out their own destiny, permitting the individual farmer to use his own judgment as to the hail protection he requires, and as to the branch of farming that his district is the best adapted for."

Rolling Up Barb Wire.

W. A. Yeate, Shellmouth, Man., would be grateful to any one who can tell him a good way to roll up barb wire. Is there any easier way than to take an empty wire reel on which to roll it, and fix it up on a stand on which the reel can be turned the same as turning a grindstone? A long wire will not come in too slack. As it gets shorter, a weight may be fastened to the end of the wire to keep it tight when rolling up.

Pickle for Eggs.

J. A. Scott, Neepawa, Man.: "Will you please give your opinion of the best pickle to keep eggs in from summer until winter?"

Answer—Two methods of preserving eggs will be found on page 65 of "Things Worth Knowing," which is being given free to every paid-up subscriber of this paper. One is given as the result of experiments along this line made by Messrs. Shutt and Gilbert, of the Ottawa experiment station. No matter which plan may be followed, the very first thing to be attended to is to make sure that the eggs are perfectly fresh. Another thing is to have them completely covered by the preserving fluid and keep them so.

Professor Shutt's recipe: Put three or four pounds of good fresh lime in five gallons of water, stir well at intervals for a few hours, and then allow to settle. Place the eggs in a crock or water-tight barrel and cover them with the clear lime water. Salt is sometimes recommended for this mixture, but Professor Shutt thinks it may do more harm than good.

Another plan is to take one lb. of quicklime, one ounce cream of tartar, six ounces common salt. Pour over that six quarts of boiling water, and put in the eggs after the liquid is cold.

On page 171 of our last issue R. H. Smith says a very good plan is to wrap new-laid eggs in clean paper and set them on end in a box. This is easy enough and has been found quite effective by others. A dry, cool place to keep them is always desirable. Try all these plans and let us know how they do with you.

Seed Drill Experience.

At the present time farmers are purchasing their seed drills and getting ready for spring work. The question, then, of which drill is the best, is a live one. We are pleased, therefore, to give space to the following experience from various farmers.

Hoe vs. Other Drills—By R. G. Ford, Carberry, Man.

I have used a hoe drill for a number of years with pretty good success, but in order to get the best results from hoe drill on fall plowing the stubble needs to be short, as all stubble should be, to make a good job of the plowing. We always harrow and then drill the same way we plow and harrow crosswise after drilling. If weeds appear we harrow again when wheat is coming up, this time the same way we drilled. By following this method the hoe drill will work on fall plowing nine times out of ten. But for spring plowing it is no good. The hoes work well on fallow and also on timothy sod when properly prepared. I have bought a disc drill this spring, and will use both it and a hoe drill. For oats we take off the hoes and sow broadcast on the stubble three bushels of good clean seed. We plow with good sharp shares, as your plow runs lighter and makes a better job with sharp shares than dull ones. We then harrow both ways, roll, and the oats are generally all right.

Depends on the Land—By Herbert D. Carlin, Neepawa, Man.

I notice what Mr. King has to say in favor of the disc drill. I think it is more the condition of the soil than the machine we use that tells on the yield. Mr. King says it is a good cultivator and puts the seed down deeper and easier than the hoe drill. He claims that it will ensure better and surer crops. Is this well founded? I have no disc drill myself, but I had two under observation last spring. One was doing very good work on fall plowing, putting the seed in deep and stirring up the soil. This land had been summer fallowed in 1898. The land, also, was comparatively new. The net result was six bushels per acre. The second drill did equally good work. All the fall plowing sown was plowed up. Some back-setting was also a miserable crop and finally plowed up. This backsetting had been thoroughly harrowed the previous year. On summer fallow that had been plowed early in 1899 and vigorously harrowed during the growing season and had thus become very firm, the disc drill failed to bury the seed. The drill was stopped and the land harrowed. Then the drill did fair work, but a good deal of the seed did not germinate until the rains came in June. The crop ripened unevenly, and at threshing there was a large percentage of small wheat. The yield per acre was 14½ bushels. The soil on both these farms is somewhat heavy. I saw a shoe drill at work on summer fallow, it did good work, the seed germinated promptly, it stood the hot dry weather, apparently, as well as the disc drilled land and made a fair stand, but as it was badly hailed on the 18th August, two days before cutting, the threshing returns are not so good as the disc drilled wheat, but there was not nearly so much small wheat. On the whole it was a much plumper sample. The yield was 12 bushels per acre.

It is very amusing to see how our "would-be competitors" now prate about

Tests & Testimonials

In the past they have been very fast to advocate tests, but they have been beaten so many times by

The Improved U.S. Separator

they are now trying to cast slurs on all tests and discredit all testimonials, claiming they are manufactured out of whole cloth and that it is impossible to locate the places or persons. In this connection we call attention to the following statement and ask if they have any trouble in locating it.

Three U.S. Separators to one of all other makes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1900.

Fourteen years ago this month we started our creamery on the co-operative plan recommended by your agent, fitting the building with machinery from your Company and using Cooley Creamers for the patrons. We have run on this same plan for all these years until a year ago last month we put in separators. Our patrons are using more than three to one of the U. S. Separators over all other makes, and we believe the U. S. Separator to be the best on the market.

We are still working the cream-gathering plan, and believe it to be the best for the rural districts, where unavoidably some of the patrons are a long distance from the creamery. We are satisfied with it because we believe it to be the best and the cheapest. No farmer can afford to hitch up and carry his own milk, even if he live within half a mile of the creamery, if he can get it done, as we have this year, at the average cost to each patron per day of 8 1-3 cents.

H. R. HOYT, President La Grange Creamery.

As the main works of the De Laval Separator Co. are located at Poughkeepsie, they are painfully aware that the La Grange Creamery is right under their shadow and that there are so many more United States Separators than De Laval's used right around them. They tried hard to keep the U.S. out, having as many as eight men canvassing there in their endeavors to do so, but Mr. Hoyt's letter shows how vain were their efforts. Merit is sure to win, which is why the United States is so popular.

When they were competing with inferior separators and they could sometimes beat, their tests and testimonials were in great favor with them and they were advising everybody to "put it right in the contract," but now that they are competing with a better separator they wish the public to believe that

Tests are Fake and Testimonials are Bought

Readers will remember that our "would be competitors" advertised that the separator business "is perforce productive of fraudulent claims and misrepresentations of facts." The dairymen can judge from this frank admission of theirs what they have been compelled "perforce" to do to get their tests and testimonials.

We have never been compelled to resort to dishonest methods or make dishonest claims or claim a Grand Prize at Paris, as our "would-be competitors" did, when the official lists of awards showed none was awarded them. How is this far a FAKE CLAIM.

The Improved U.S. Separator

has merits sufficient to win without dishonest methods. It is acknowledged to be

The Standard Separator of the World.

For further information and illustrated circulars, write

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., U.S.A.

G. E. W., Wolseley, Assa. :

I have used four drills, two kinds of hoe drill, the shoe drill and the disc. Have used the disc drill three years and find it gives me the best satisfaction of any. It will not clog when the land is fit to seed. Have never had any bother with it clogging, except one year on spring plowing and that was after a very heavy rain and the land was not fit to seed. I have drilled through sloughs and water holes on the very heaviest land and never knew the disc drill to clog in them. I do not think it draws any lighter than the shoe drill, but it will do far better work than either the shoe or hoe drill. One fault I find with the disc drill, however, I cannot keep it oiled well enough, as the oil runs out too quickly on the disc parts. I think if there were oil cups on the side of each disc with thumb screws it would be much better than the way they are at present. I have a 19 disc and find that it takes four good big horses to handle it all day. We know that if a plow does good work it will draw hard and

the man that says the disc drill or any shoe drill draws easy is not putting much pressure on. Let him put on all the pressure and see if it will not go in hard ground where any other drill will. We do not want to put seed in hard ground if we want a good crop. Have the land nicely worked and you can expect to get something for your labor.

William Wood, Elkhorn, Man. :

I have noticed in last two or three issues of The Farmer some enquiries about the disc drills, and for the benefit of J. Graham, Qu'Appelle Valley, Assa., I will give my experience for the past two seasons. Previous to that time I had always used a hoe drill, and where the land is in proper shape my opinion is that the hoe drill is a way ahead of the shoe drill, but where a heavy coat of stubble has been plowed under, either in the spring or fall, I never found the hoe drill work satisfactorily, especially if the land is damp. In the spring of 1899 I

purchased a 16 double disc drill, and that year I sowed 230 acres of wheat, barley and oats on summer fallow, fall and spring plowing and part of it stubble, and found it work through everything to my entire satisfaction. I seeded over 300 acres in the spring of 1900 with the same satisfactory result, and until something better turns up I intend to stay with the disc. Mr. Graham says he has been told that where the ground is hard the disc will not put the seed in deep enough and that the scrapers are no good when the ground is damp. I have never had any trouble of that kind with mine. I can put it into any land in proper condition for seeding as deep, or deeper, than I can with any other drill. As to the scrapers being no good where the ground is damp, I have always found them to work well and keep the disc clean. My experience has been that anything I can drive my team through I can seed without dragging or clogging. As the crop depends a good deal on how the seed is put in, it behooves every farmer to get all the information he can about seeding machinery and use what he considers the best for his locality. Using a poor seeder is very poor economy, as it may easily mean just half a crop.

A Proviso for Government Hail Insurance.

Geo. Clark, Two Creeks, Man.: "The different schemes propounded and agitated in the press on this subject shows that it is a vital question to farmers which must be settled in some way or other. I can scarcely approve of compulsory hail insurance, because I think it interferes too much with the liberty of the subject. Still, the great destruction caused by hail calls for some means to aid financially the destitution caused thereby. Now, the chief objection I find to the different schemes set forth for government hail insurance will be the heavy expenditure attached to the assessment and inspection of hail damages, for it is an evident fact that the area of hail-fall is far in excess every year of the report of official statistics, and I fully agree with 'Mixed Farmer, Beulah,' in your issue of the 20th ult., when he says '80 per cent of the fields in Manitoba will have to be inspected,' for whenever hail falls, though it only caused a seeming injury, if called on, it will be the duty of the assessor appointed to go and appraise the damage, however slight it may be. And they will be busy men you may be sure as long as there is no other liability attached to the recipient of hail relief than the tax levied for insurance purposes.

"Now, to any bill of government insurance, which may become law. Suppose a proviso was attached to it, say on these lines: Let the sum granted to a person for damage by hail be placed as an incumbrance on the farm when the damage is done and let that sum bear interest (payable to the hail fund) at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period of twenty years, when both interest and capital may lapse; something after the style of the government drainage aid scheme in Great Britain. The above proviso, I think, would be the means of deterring unscrupulous persons from receiving relief unjustly.

"It would also stop people from having crops inspected when the damage was trivial, and furthermore, I am sure that no reasonable man would object to paying back something for benefits received."

Editorial Note.—We like the suggestion of Mr. Clark, but he forgets that in the hail bill recently shelved it was expressly provided that no value would be put on light losses. For heavy losses even greater care in valuation would be needed by his plan than for present methods.



Winnipeg, April 22nd, 1901.

The snow and cold weather of last week, though stopping seeding operations, will on the whole do a lot of good. With the opening of spring labor is in active demand all over. Building operations are getting under way and Winnipeg is likely to have a very busy season. In wholesale lines dry goods are quiet, being out of season, but food stuffs, hardware and building materials are moving briskly. Bank clearings continue to show a marked advance over those of the corresponding week last year.

Wheat.

The market all over is mainly speculative, and, as we intimated 15 days ago, with no likelihood of any advance in prices. The U. S. Government crop bulletin for April reports the highest condition of winter wheat within the last ten years, the States in which the great bulk of winter wheat is grown showing up particularly strong. A report of damage to crop in Germany has caused a rise of 2c. this morning from last week's figures, 72½c. Our home seeding has been of the most satisfactory character, and the check of this week will do more good than harm. The snow will make a crust on the newly seeded land that no wind can break up and supply moisture that was lacking. Seeding will go on again on Monday and the snowfall and frost of this week have supplied a useful check to undue growth that would most likely have suffered from frost later on in the season.

This morning's quotations for contract wheat at Chicago are for May 72½c., July 72½c.—just about where they stood a fortnight ago. Duluth prices for May, 73½c., July 74½c.

The local market stands at the nominal figure of 80 cents for No. 1, 67 cents for No. 3.

The Winnipeg inspections for week ending 14th April have been: 1 hard, 8 cars; 2 hard, 28; 3 hard, 84; no grade, 37; other grades, 6. Total, 163.

Oats inspected were 1 car, 1 white, 10 feed.

Oats.

Prices are unchanged. A good many oats that were bought months ago and brought in from Alberta to be used as seed are now being sold as feed. The report of the local Government on the samples got from Mr. Horn of cars from various points on the Calgary and Edmonton line, have done much to scare farmers out of their false security and few of them will be sown without having first secured a reliable test of their germinating powers. They look all right, but show badly on test. The Edmonton people say they were sold as feed, but, unfortunately, nobody can locate any case in which a car sent from that district has made the high tests claimed for certain samples forwarded here. It is rather late in the day to bring out that kind of evidence and careful people are trying to secure Ontario seed. Some cars from Ontario are so full of foul seeds as to be risky to use as feed, but some very good ones are also coming in, and though rather high priced, are more reliable than anything else in sight.

Feed oats run 40c. to 43c. as to quality. Seed oats retail at about 50c.

Barley.

None offering. Nominal at 45c. to 48c.

Flour and Feed.

Quotations continue unchanged. Hungarian \$2.10, Glenora \$1.95, Manitoba \$1.60 per bag of 98 lbs. Bran \$15, shorts \$17, oat chop \$25, chopped corn \$21.

Cattle.

The market is quiet, a few cattle keep coming in—enough to keep the local market going nicely. Glen Campbell, of Glen Lyon, was down with a nice lot last week. Prices range all the way from 3c. to 4½c. a pound, the latter for extra choice animals.

Stockers continue in good demand at from \$12 to \$16 per head at country points.

Dressed beef is worth in Winnipeg from 6c. to 8c., according to quality.

Veal is worth from 7c. to 9c.

Sheep.

Fresh killed mutton is worth 10c. to 11c., frozen mutton 8c. to 8½c. Spring lambs run from \$3 to \$5.

Hogs.

The market for hogs is stronger and we quote ¾c. better than last report, 5½c. being top price. Deliveries are light.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—The two creameries in Winnipeg are selling their entire make at from 21c. to 22c. and cannot supply the demand.

Dairy Butter.—The market for dairy butter is in a deplorable state, or to put it more correctly, the butter coming in is in that condition. There is a good demand for good butter, but there is very little coming in. For really good butter as high as 18c. could be got, as it is the best lots only bring from 14c. to 16c. on a commission basis. Any quantity of butter is coming in that even as low as 8c. is too much to pay for it. There has been a lot of butter made this winter, but as it comes to the commission men in all sorts of shapes, colors, odors, etc., it is not very saleable. It would do farmers good if they could see their butter after it passes through the storekeeper's hands and reaches the wholesalers. More uniformity is wanted and we know no way of getting that so satisfactorily as through the creamery.

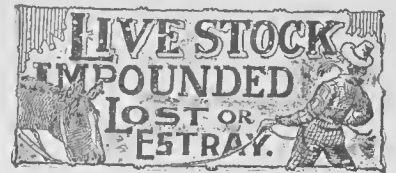
Cheese.—Nominal at 10c. to retail trade in the city.

Eggs.

The supply is steadily increasing and one peculiarity about the supply this season is that it is coming from the English speaking districts, whereas it used to be largely the Mennonites who supplied the early trade. As intimated in last review, prices are lower, 11c. is all wholesale houses are paying in case lots delivered in Winnipeg.

Hides.

There is no change in the market, prices being on the basis of No. 1 hides at 5c.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertise to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner. Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notices in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since April 5th issue:—

Lost.

Aikenside, Man.—One dark chestnut blood mare, 5 years old, white on hind foot. \$5 reward. B. Jarvis, 35, 12, 18.

Audrey, Assa.—Two horses, one about 1,200 lbs., having two white hind feet, branded J. B., rope halter and open bridle on, 20 feet rope trailing, sorrel, with Roman nose; the other dark brown, 1,000 lbs., about 15 feet rope tied around neck. C. A. Puffer.

Elgin, Man.—One red bull calf, about three months old, with white spot on forehead and rope around neck. T. Ayers.

Findlay, Man.—One grey mare, 4 years old, white star on forehead; one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white hind legs; one buckskin colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail; one buckskin colt, 1 year old, white face and hind legs. L. Huel & Co., sec. 6, tp. 7, range 24, 1st meridian.

Hyder, Man.—Two dark bay broncho mares, 5 and 6 years old, about 900 lbs. weight. One has a small star on forehead and is chafed on sides by tugs. David Lister, 13, 4, 18.

Indian Head, Assa.—One dark bay horse, 6 years old, weighing about 1,400 pounds, white star on forehead and one white hind foot, branded B on left shoulder; also one light bay, 6 years old weighing about 1,300 pounds, with four white stockings, white face, branded B. W. H. Sharp.

Kenlis, Assa.—Two driving ponies, one a bay mare with three white legs and white stripe on face, branded TK on shoulder, and the other a dark bay horse branded thus: T on hip, white star on forehead, tail docked and mane clipped. Bruce Abernethy.

Lippentott, Man.—One bay mare, 11 or 12 year old, white face and white right hind foot. Amos Edmonds.

Minnedosa, Man.—Black collie dog, with long tail, large white ring around neck, white breast and legs, black and white face, one eye brown and one blue, answers to the name of Ring. Had a leather strap around neck with ring attached when he left home on March 1st. \$5 reward. Andrew Boyd.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One bright bay mare, rising 4 years old, branded 61 on left shoulder; one buckskin gelding, rising 4 years, both hind and one front foot white, white stripe on face, branded S on left hip. Reward of \$5 each for information leading to their recovery. J. W. Fletcher.

Estray.

Cypress River, Man.—One bay horse, weighing about 1,100 lbs. Alex. Sutherland, E. half 30, 6, 12.

The Keewatin Power Co. have obtained from the Ontario Legislature a grant of 60 square miles of pulp wood on condition that within three years it spends \$1,500,000 on fitting up pulp and paper mills at Tunnel Island.

Farmers SHIP YOUR Grain TO THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants
Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns.
Money advanced on Bills of Lading.
Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.
Send Sample and Write for Prices.

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes

And all kinds of Farm Produce handled on consignment. Shippers are pleased with our prompt returns, and our prices have given satisfaction. Mark up your next shipment to

PARSONS & ARUNDELL,
253 KING ST., WINNIPEG.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

Bright bay filly, rising three years old, white strip on forehead, two hind and one front foot white. No brand. \$15.00 reward.

JOS. TOSHACK,
Kildonan, Man. 8-11

FODDER

GRASSES

Choice Hungarian - \$ 2.50

Choice Millet - - - 2.50

Fancy Imp. Brome Grass 16.00

All per 100 lbs.

Free on cars Winnipeg.

Address all orders

J. W. COCKBURN,

Main St. North. WINNIPEG.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVOL COMPANY.

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Non-parcell line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 20, 1901.



PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALE AT CALGARY.

When the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner announced a scheme for provincial auction sales The Farmer approved of it as tending to bring buyer and seller together, thus simplifying the work of the breeder of pure bred stock in selling his surplus animals and also of the buyer in selecting suitable animals for his herd. At that time we stated that such sales would not be of much advantage to the larger breeders, but to the smaller ones it would be a boon, and on the whole of great benefit to the live stock interests of the country.

Since that date four of these sales have been held. Looked at on the surface, or in comparison with the big prices realized at leading sales in the United States and elsewhere, these sales might be considered a dismal failure. Looked at, however, from the standpoint of the smaller breeder and from the wider view of their influence on the future stock interests of the country, they were a great success.

Looked at, too, from a cash basis, we believe these sales were even more successful, as the animals sold for larger money than they would have done at their own homes. Those sold at Calgary averaged 70 per cent. more than they would have done at home. We say this advisedly. This is a great encouragement to the small breeder.

It is true that some of the animals offered for sale were not in as high flesh as the buyer likes to see them, but the lesson in this respect learned by their owners will bear fruit another year. These same men probably in years past fitted their animals in good shape for sale, but could not sell them, or, if they did sell, it was at such a price that they saw it did not pay to fit and they consequently let their stock down in condition. Such men probably have in their herds blood of choice breeding, and having realized at the auction sale a much higher price than they could have sold for at home, and being sharp enough to see that fat animals always sold well, they will be encouraged to fit their animals. Another year there will be a vast improvement in the condition of the stock offered at such sales.

Besides finding a market for stock hitherto almost unsaleable (not because of inferiority, but for lack of buyers), the sales are going to have a great educational value in showing to breeders the class of animals buyers want. The small breeder who thinks his animals are "just right" will find out their true value when placed by the public in open sale. It will encourage many a man to keep a better class of stock, because he knows he can sell the progeny for their true value. It will encourage him to buy and use better sires, and here the larger breeders will have their share. We believe the influence of these sales will be far reaching.

We are inclined to think there has been some misunderstanding about these sales. The grants from the Dominion Government are given only when the animals sold at a sale are all supplied by breeders living in the province or territory holding the sale. It is not the intention in this work that animals shall be brought in from outside. The idea is to encourage the sale of home-bred stock. British Columbia had an auction sale, but on account of bringing in stock from Ontario she forfeited all grants from the Dominion Government. The Territorial cattle breeders secured their grant because no cattle from outside were brought in for the sale.

It is very interesting to note in this connection that stock from Ontario and from Manitoba were refused entrance at the sale at Calgary. With all due respect to the cattle breeders of Manitoba, we think they went out of their way at their last convention to condemn the principle of provincial auction sales. If they did not believe in it, all they had to do was to leave it alone. But that one is needed is surely evidenced by the fact stated above in regard to Manitoba stock at Calgary. These sales have come to stay; they are going to do the country and the breeders good, and next year the Territorial cattle breeders intend having a bigger one than the initiatory one just held.

TREE PLANTING.

The movement of the Forestry Department at Ottawa in offering to plant trees on the prairies is beginning to bear fruit, for already between 30 and 40 applications have been received from various parts of Manitoba and about a like number from the Territories. As quite a number of these applicants say they have land ready for planting, A. P. Stevenson has been appointed to visit the Manitoba applicants and Norman H. Ross, the recently appointed assistant to Mr. E. Stewart, the Chief Forestry Inspector, will visit those in the Territories. They will inspect the land, advise what to plant and prepare a plan of work for each man. After this is done, if the farmer wishes to receive trees from the Gov-

Built on the interchangeable plan.

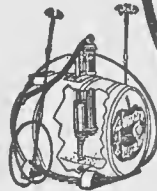


All machines built so must be exactly alike, each part standardized, and a plunger or valve or any other part from one must fit all. This saves money for the users of the

SPRAMOTOR

Any part can be supplied at once from London, and it will fit in the machine without the use of a file. Every part works smoothly together and without friction. More solid brass by weight in the Spramotor than any 3 inferior spray pumps made. Awarded first place at the Government Spraying contest. It will spray your orchards, kill the wild mustard, paint and whitewash your buildings. An 84 page treatise free.

SPRAMOTOR CO.
London, Can.



ernment, he is asked to sign an agreement setting out how the land is to be prepared and the trees cared for. The Department reserves the right to take from the plantation any young trees necessary in thinning, also seeds and cuttings. To those who have land ready this spring for planting enough trees and seeds will be given to plant a half acre. This is the minimum acreage set out, the maximum has not been fixed as yet. These gentlemen will first visit the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head to ascertain what supply there is on hand and make preparations for next year's supply. It is likely that the trees sent out this year will come largely from Mr. Patmore's nursery at Brandon.

HORSEMEN, PREPARE!

For at least ten years it has been maintained that there were a large number of horses in Alberta suitable for army remounts. This statement is soon to be put to the test, for it will only be a few weeks now until Col. Dent will be on the ground to purchase horses. There can be no doubt that the establishment of a remount purchasing depot in the west will depend very largely upon the number and quality of the horses offered for sale and also upon Col. Dent's favorable impression. His visit comes at an unfortunate season, for the horses are apt to be thin in the spring. Then another drawback will be found in the fact that many of the horses are not broken. Consequently it behooves every one in the west who values the establishment of a remount station and thus a better market for our horses, to bestir themselves and get as many horses ready for Col. Dent as possible. This may call for considerable personal inconvenience and even a small sacrifice financially in some cases, but the securing of an established market will more than counter-balance any present loss. If necessary ranchers should be willing to part with their cow horses and break in others. There is no doubt we have the country in which to raise just the right class of horses for infantry remounts, but it is "now or never" in getting a market established for them. Now that the testing time has come, we sincerely hope every one will do their utmost to help on the establishment of a remount purchasing depot in the west, and the way to do this most effectually is to bring out a lot of good horses for Col. Dent.

—Many of the settlers coming in from the States are Canadians returning to their native land.

—Hon. John Dryden hopes to see a remount purchasing depot at Toronto. At present Col. Dent is using the exhibition stables, which he says are the best for the purpose he has seen anywhere.

—American speculators are buying up large blocks of land, either for some colonization company or for private speculation. They evidently appreciate the good things we have here.

—E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Forestry and Timber, is expected to visit the west at an early date in the interests of tree growing and forest preservation. He is at present busy appointing fire rangers and arranging for more timber reserves to be set apart.

—The directors of the Glenwood Agricultural Society have arranged for a show of stallions and bulls, to take place at Souris on May 1st. We hope this their first venture on that line will be a success. Much will depend in the future on keeping good sires, if mixed farming is to be a success.



Thinks the wife, to have the wedding ring slip from the finger. "Something is going to happen."

Something is happening. That ring could hardly be pulled from the finger when it was put there a few years ago. Now it slips off by its own weight. How thin the fingers have grown! And the fingers don't grow thin alone. How thin the face is and how thin the once plump form. Almost unconsciously the wife has been fading and wasting away. The strength given to children has never been regained. Drains which should have been stopped have been neglected.

That is a common experience with women, unless some friend has shared with them the secret of the strengthening and healing power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries the drains which undermine the strength, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes the baby's advent practically painless and gives vigor and vitality to nursing mothers.

"Words cannot tell how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines," writes Mrs. John Cooke, of Hastings, Northumberland Co., Ontario. "I have been in poor health for four years back and this spring got so bad I could not do my work. I went to the doctor and he said I had ulceration and falling of the internal organs, but thought I would try your 'Favorite Prescription.' I took five bottles and three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and I can safely say that I never felt better in my life."

A Ladies' Laxative—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One single, small pellet is a laxative dose.

RESULTS OF BANK AMALGAMATION.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Completes the Purchase of the
Assets of the Bank of
British Columbia.

THE BANK'S CAPITAL NOW EIGHT MILLION
DOLLARS AND ASSETS OVER SIXTY-
THREE MILLIONS.

The negotiations for the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an announcement respecting which was made some months ago, have been carried to a successful conclusion. A thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia was made by the officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and this proving entirely satisfactory, the amalgamation was finally completed on the 2nd of January. A statement of the affairs of the Canadian Bank of Commerce after the amalgamation has now been issued, and discloses a very strong position. In point of Capital and Reserve the Bank now ranks Fourth among banking institutions on the Continent of America. It has 62 branches throughout Canada; five branches in the United States, namely, at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Skaguay (Alaska), and one in London, England; 68 establishments in all. The acquisition of the London office is an important step in the progress of the Bank. The Bank's transactions in sterling exchange in the United States and Canada each year amounts to many millions of pounds, and the ability to handle this business through the Bank's own London office will result in an important addition to the earning power of the Bank. In many other directions also the interests of the two Banks will be immensely benefited by the amalgamation.

The following is a condensation of the statement issued by the Bank at the close of business on the 31st of March:—

ASSETS.

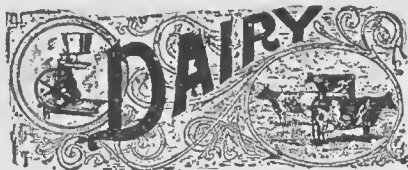
Cash, Gold Bullion, Bankers' Balances and Balance Due by London Office	\$ 7,345,421.04
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	10,308,780.64
	\$17,654,201.68
Loans and Discounts	45,530,388.63
All Other Assets	1,509,074.61
	\$64,693,664.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$8,000,000.00
Reserve	2,000,000.00
	10,000,000.00
Circulation	5,588,438.00
Deposits	46,423,528.64
All Other	2,681,698.28
	\$64,693,664.92

The fall wheat in Southern Alberta is looking nice and green.

A South Dakota farmer says he finds it a great help to his pasture to go out as soon as the snow is off the ground, turn his harrows upside down and go over it all. It breaks up all the hard bits of dropping and provides a mulch under which new roots form and the surface is made mellow. As this is all done before seeding is possible it helps to bring the horses into working condition, besides stimulating an earlier growth of the grass.



Making Whitewash.

The time of the year is at hand for cleaning up the creamery or cheese factory and the following method of making a good serviceable whitewash may be of use to some in helping to give the outside as well as the inside of the building a more attractive appearance. Its use is not confined to cheese factories and creameries, but many outbuildings on the farms of the country could be greatly improved by a coat of this kind of paint. It improves the appearance and adds to the durability of the building. This recipe has appeared before in the columns of The Farmer, but will bear repeating:—

Take half a bushel of unslaked lime. Slake it with boiling water. Cover during the process to keep in steam. Strain the liquid through a sieve or strainer, then add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then by hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. A pint of this whitewash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard. It is almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ochre; for pearl or lead color add lampblack or ivory black; for fawn color add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian red and one pound of common lampblack; for common stone color add proportionately four pounds of raw umber to two pounds of lampblack.

Butter and cheesemakers might use a barrel and steam, instead of a furnace. This whitewash is the one found most serviceable by the U. S. Government for use on its lighthouses.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of Wisconsin, a splendid bronze medal has been presented to Dr. Babcock, at a special celebration called for the purpose as a formal acknowledgement of his services to the State as well as the whole dairy world since he took office as a professor in their agricultural college. The design was competed for by leading American and European artists and is by Spink & Son, of London, England.

Think of selling butter by the yard! Yet we are told that that is the manner of selling it in Cambridge, England. The custom there has been handed down from generation to generation. The rolls are very small—so small that it takes a yard to make a pound. These rolls are wrapped in clean white cloth and cut up to suit the customers.

M. A. O'Callaghan, dairy expert to the Government of New South Wales, reports that as the outcome of a series of experiments with butter of "fishy" flavor, he has succeeded in isolating and cultivating the micro-organism which causes it. He inoculated cream with this preparation and so demonstrated that his researches had led him to the correct cause of this trouble.

BIG USERS OF Cream Separators

The Continental Creamery Co., Topeka, Kan., uses 175 De Laval power Separators. The Elgin Creamery Co., Chicago, uses 150. The Borden Condensed Milk Co. uses about that many. The Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Neb., uses 135.

The Franklin County Creamery Association, St. Albans, Vt., uses nearly 100. So does the Standard Butter Co., Owego, N. Y.

The Brady-Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City; Parker Creamery Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; and John Newman Co., Elgin, Ill., all use over 50 machines each.

The St. Marys Creamery Co., St. Marys, Ont.; Fairmont Creamery Co., Fairmont, Neb.; McCanna & Fraser Co., Burlington, Wis.; Belle Springs Creamery Co., Abilene, Kan.; Forest Park Creamery Co., Edgerton, Kan.; and the Hesston Creamery Co., Newton, Kan., all use from 25 to 50 machines.

All these are large Power machines, costing \$500 to \$800 each. In addition, some of these concerns have hundreds of "Baby" De Laval machines scattered among their patrons.

Every concern named, as well as every other large user of Separators, now uses and purchases De Laval machines exclusively.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops—

248 MCDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG.

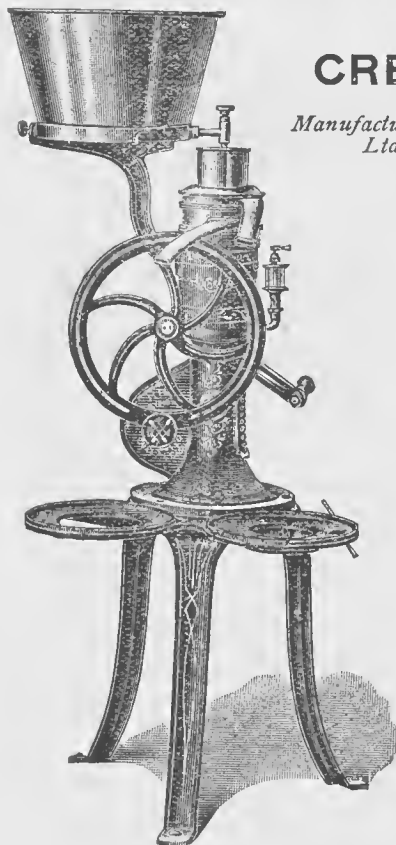
CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

MONTREAL.

THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



The National is an up-to-date machine leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,

P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba.

National No. 1 Hand Power.
Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD.
GUELPH ONT.

The Cost of Milk.

A great deal has been written upon the cost of milk and will continue to be written, for so much depends upon the price of foods, their combination in proper form, the ability of the cows and the ability of their owner as well. Perhaps no one has made a closer study of the cost of producing a pound of butter fat than Professor T. L. Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station. For nine years he has been at this work and at a recent convention briefly summarized his work as follows:—

The first year 100 pounds of milk cost 60 cents, while the price of feedstuffs was about the same as now, and the yield of the herd averaged very fair, namely, 6,000 pounds of milk, or 180 pounds of butter fat. The second year the cost was about the same, 61 cents per 100 pounds of milk; but in the third year it was reduced to 38 cents per 100 pounds, with the same cows, and prices of feedstuffs the same. The only difference was that they had calculated the percentage of protein, and selected the foodstuff where this was sold the cheapest. He did not care for carbo-hydrates, fats, etc., as protein is the only essential part to look after. The cows require, on an average, two pounds of protein per day. Seven-tenths of a pound is used for maintenance by a 1,000 pound cow, and, in round numbers, it requires 1.1 pound to make one pound of butter fat. He now divides his herd for feeding into sections; one gets 2.25 pounds protein, one 2 pounds, one 1.75 pounds, and one less than 1.5 pounds. The cows give from 30 pounds down to 15 pounds of milk per day, and the amount of protein is calculated accordingly, as giving the 15-pound cows 2.25 pounds will not increase their yield. Having thus given the cows the necessary protein, they may fill up on roughage, and the 15-pound cow requires as much carbo-hydrates as the 30-pound cow. Owing to change of foreman, he has had a lot of accidents in his herd, but even last year, when feedstuffs were higher than ever, the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk had only been 37.6 cents. Ensilage is the foundation feed used, and the grain feed consists of 5 parts bran, 5 parts corn meal and 2 parts of new process gluten meal (which contains 37 per cent. protein), and the rations are from 5 pounds to 9 pounds of this mixture. It generally takes 3 pounds of ensilage and half-pound corn fodder for every pound of grain feed. If a cow's flow of milk drops off for some cause or other, he increases it by feeding roots besides the grain for a time; and then holds it by grain alone. Incidentally he mentioned a cow which failed to breed for four years, which gave 300 pounds of butter fat the fourth year, and seems to intend to keep up that gait.

Butter-Making Contests.

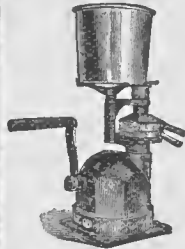
There will be a new departure at the dairy building this year at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. We understand it is the intention to have a butter making contest. Cream, churns, butter workers, etc.—all the necessary appliances—will be supplied free and each competitor will be expected to churn and make up several batches of butter. Competition will be open to home dairy butter makers, i.e., the professional butter maker is excluded.

Contests of this kind have been very popular at other fairs and already great interest is being taken in this one and it is likely to prove quite an attraction. The present dairy building will be altered somewhat to make room for the competitors as well as those who wish to see the contest. Young butter makers should get themselves in training to enter this contest. Full particulars will be given as soon as the prize list is out. Good big prizes are to be awarded.

W. B. Gilroy will start the Copenhagen creamery this week.

Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators

Fifty Dollars for a High Grade Sharples Separator is Taking Them Off Like Hot Cakes. The Buttercup is a beautiful separator of the Tubular type, handling 175 lbs of milk per hour to perfection. Its bowl is a plain tube only 2 inches in diameter and weighs a couple of pounds. Even a small pan of milk can be put through profitably and washing up will require but two or three minutes. We originally thought to name it the "Finger Separator," it turned so easily with one finger. It does its work perfectly, giving thick or thin cream, of smooth, velvety character, finest for table use or butter making.



Tubular Hand Separators and Steam Driven Separators for large dairies are the delight of every user, they require so little power, skim so clean, and are so simple, easily washed and kept in order. We warrant them to give enough more butter from the same milk than any other separator to pay over 8% interest on their whole first cost. A free trial to every one. Book, "Business Dairying," & catalog No. 128 free. Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

Ammonia Plant for Calgary Creamery.

The Dominion Government creamery at Calgary is being thoroughly overhauled. The system of cooling the storage room by ice is being taken out and a 25 or 30-horse power ammonia refrigerating plant installed instead. When finished there will be storage capacity for 400,000 pounds of butter. It is the intention now to gather all the butter made in the Northwest to this cold storage and distribute it from there as sold. A separate compartment will be provided for the eggs which it is the intention to gather at several of the creameries on the Edmonton line this season.

C. P. Marker, Dairy Superintendent for Alberta, says the outlook for a successful creamery season in Alberta is very bright. On account of the scarcity of feed many of the cows are in

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all leading dealers.
IMPROVED FOR 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.

Another Knockout for the DeLaval By the U.S. Cream Separator

LAWTON, WIS., Jan. 31, 1901.

This is to certify that the Alpha DeLaval No. 2 and the United States No. 6 had a contest to prove the merits of the two at P. L. Place's farm at Lawton, Wis. The Judges were appointed by Mr. P. L. Place and points to be considered were:

First—Cleanness of Skimming.
Second—Durability and Workmanship.
Third—Easy Running.

We the undersigned, decide in favor of the U. S. All three points having been given to the "U. S."

A. S. BARG,
PEDER HALVORSEN, } Judges.
PEDER PEDERSON,

Witnesses:

Henry A. Hanson, R. L. Rasmuson,
Carl Christopherson, M. H. Hanson,
A. H. Hansou, Geo. P. Grout,
Martiu Hanson, P. L. Place.

Note the fact that the United States won on every point, also that the U. S. was a \$100.00 machine while the DeLaval was \$105.00, which proves again very conclusively the truth of our claim that the

Improved U. S. Separator is the Best

Buy the U. S. whether for the Dairy or the Factory.

Representatives Wanted in Unassigned Territory to Handle Our Goods.
Catalogues and full particulars to be had for the asking.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

No duty on Improved U. S. Separator Shipped Into Canada.

The U.S. Cream Separators

are being bought by the best farmers in preference to all others. Some really shocking accidents have happened recently with cream separators due to the construction or exposed condition of running part, and it will be almost criminal negligence if you allow any interested agent to introduce one of these dangerous machines into your family. Read the following unsolicited, unprompted letter from Mr. Wyatt, every word of which is true, and for further information of "The U.S." write to

Wm. Scott. General Agent for Manitoba and the N.W.T. Dealer in all lines of Dairy Supplies. Catalogues mailed free on application. Shipments of Farmers' Fresh Separator Butter wanted.

WM. SCOTT, Esq.,
206 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., March 20th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—Have had the machine seven days, and am perfectly satisfied. The machine excels in more points than you claim for it—the receiving tank, for instance. It is the only one the operator can see into, and it empties to the last drop. I have timed myself several times—5 gals. in 10 mins., so the advertised capacity is all right, and the whole machine looks as if the makers intended it to last a lifetime. It skims clean, is easy to wash, and is at least as easy to turn as any I have seen. One great point in my estimation is the perfect way you have everything enclosed—a child could not get a pin in anywhere, and their little eyes and fingers are not to be trusted. I will finish at present by saying it is an ornament in any dairy or kitchen.

Yours truly, W. J. WYATT.

poor condition and the early make may be light, on the other hand large numbers of new settlers are coming in from the United States who have been accustomed to creamery methods. This is going to help swell the make of 1901 as well as establish the creamery business on a more solid footing.

New buildings are being put up to replace the creameries at Red Deer and Innisfail, excellent cold storage plants are being put in, with a separate cold storage room for eggs, as it is the intention to start the gathering of eggs in connection with these two creameries. The Department are not opening any new creameries this year.

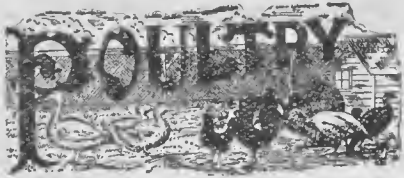
At the Illinois Dairy Association Convention, Professor E. Davenport, of Urbana, Ill., gave a most pessimistic address, and asked the dairymen to look at the present conditions from the consumers' standpoint. In olden times, cows ran in the pastures and were even milked there; now they are milked in crowded stables. In olden times, nearly everybody made his own butter and cheese; now it is shipped to the cities, and the remark is common that "it is good enough to sell." He referred to the loss of the American cheese trade by skimming, and said the people of the United States do not eat as much cheese as they used to. Lots of people have got tired of hunting for good butter and are buying

butterine, because when they ask for creamery they get process butter. He even sarcastically hinted at the possibility of a law prohibiting the selling of butter for butterine. The decrease in milk consumption is not as noticeable, because of the increase in population; but it is there, and it must be remembered that dairy products are to a certain extent luxuries, and he said he thought oleomargarine would sell even colored blue! The public charged the dairymen with skimmed milk, skim cheese, filled cheese, poor butter, process butter and cream without any butter fat, and he wanted the association to devise some means of securing a higher average quality and greater uniformity, as well as reliable indications to the buyer that he gets what he wants, by trade-marks.

The Morris creamery will open early this year and will again be under the management of Alex. Scott.

Superintendent Marker expects to have all the creameries in Alberta commence operations on the first of May.

The Rapid City creamery will be run this season by J. G. Hindson and Le Page Bros. This will be a guarantee of satisfaction to the patrons, as the business connection of these two firms will afford best possible prices.



The Incubator on the Farm.

The day is fast approaching when the incubator will be as chief a necessity to the farmer as any machinery or farming appliance he now values so highly; one need not hesitate to say that at the present time there is not one poultryman in a thousand who would part with his incubator if he could not get another to replace it. As a result of this device for hatching eggs, together with the brooders which rear the chicks, one man can put several thousand chickens on the market in one year. Since this achievement would be impossible without the aid of the incubator, it is worth every farmer's while to become educated in its merits, just as he has with the many other implements employed.

In the past there have been obstacles coming up which have hindered the proper introduction of the incubator; first, they have come up in the management of the machine, next in the prices, etc. But now they seem to be reduced to a minimum. Those offered to-day are far superior to those of a few years ago; the management is so simplified that a person of intelligence can handle the machine successfully after one trial, or two at the most. It may be needless to say that the operator needs only to use his best judgment and discretion, leaving the machine to do that part for which it is designed; the machine will perform its own functions and only requires of the operator his attention to its proper adjustment; he must not think that he is to do it all.

In the primal stage of the incubator it required a great portion of the operator's time to look after the machine to keep it at the proper temperature, at night time as well as during the day, and in order to insure correct management the inventor went so far as to attach an alarm to the machine, which would arouse the operator as the temperature arose during the night. This uncomfortable requirement is now overcome, as well as minor obstacles, and to-day we have a perfect machine in the standard incubator. This machine has been left entirely to its own workings for thirty-six hours, and on being examined at that time was found to be at a temperature of 102 deg., furthermore, that same hatch was one worthy of a record to any practical operator.

To the would-be purchaser I would say: Buy a standard make; get something that has a practical reputation, not something that has sprung up, as it were, "in a night," and low in price; but pay the price on what the public has tried and found equal to the circumstances. You will find that when once you have such an incubator that you have lost much valuable time with the "old hen;" that is, if you count the poultry and egg items of any benefit in the farm account. And what farmer can dispute that these two items return more for the money invested than any other of his investments? If managed by improved methods this industry will more than double its present returns.—George B. Randolph, in The Feather.

Many brooder chickens are subject to leg weakness. This has been laid to the heat in the brooders, to the feed, to top or bottom heat and several other things; but experienced poultry men say it is due to none of these, but to the lack of exercise. Young chicks soon begin to scratch and look for their food, when they can do this they should be made to scratch for about four-fifths of their food. The trouble can be helped by supplying bone and muscle growing food.

Egg Gathering Stations.

At the close of last season Professor Robertson intimated that the gathering of eggs from the patrons of some of the creameries in the west would be instituted this season. The farmers around Red Deer and Innisfail are therefore rejoicing over the fact that these two creameries have been chosen for the initial step in this movement to secure better prices and simpler marketing of farmers' eggs.

The plan of operation as now outlined is for the eggs to be collected twice a week from the patrons at the same time as the cream is taken by the cream gatherer. On their arrival at the creamery the eggs are sorted, packed and placed in a special cold storage chamber. They will be shipped to Calgary as rapidly as possible, inspected and again placed in a special cold chamber. It is counted to sell these eggs rapidly, so as to get them into the hands of consumers quickly and with as little loss of their freshness as possible. To help this farmers are not to send eggs more than a week old and are also advised after the breeding season is over to shut up all the male birds, so that only infertile eggs may be gathered.

Advance payments will be made each month, the same as for butter. The amount to be paid per dozen will be about 10c. The balance will be paid at the close of the season, after a small deduction has been made for handling, storage and shipping. This is a new scheme in Canada, but an old one, and one that has worked very successfully in Denmark. We cannot see why some such scheme of gathering eggs cannot be worked in connection with every creamery. We understand the Pilot Mound creamery contemplates trying it this season.

Hens' Teeth.

Grit of some kind is the only substitute for teeth that the small chick or the old fowls can use in gaining their living. If there is plenty of small, sharp sand and gravel at hand, so that they can help themselves, well and good; if not, it is quite as important as food; in fact, without grit their food is of but little value to them. So be sure that they have plenty of good, sharp sand, gravel or grit of some kind. Also see to it that there is a full supply of shell forming material at hand for the hen to build her egg-shells from. When eggs are laid that have thin egg-shells, or no shells at all, you may depend upon it that the hen needs both grit and shell-forming material. It does not take long for the usual run to which the fowl have access to become thoroughly cleared of all particles which can be used as grit. A supply must then be furnished them regularly if the greatest success is to be attained.

A Good Insect Powder.

G. J. Lovel, of Toronto, recommends the following as a good home-made insect powder for killing lice on hens:—Ten parts slaked lime, two parts crude carbolic acid crystals and four parts tobacco dust; all by weight. The carbolic acid crystals dissolve readily in the lime. The tobacco dust can be obtained from the tobaccoists. This powder applied too heavily is inclined to irritate the skin, but its results in destroying lice on fowl are equal to any of the purchased insect powders.

Interesting tests have been tried with chickens hatched in an incubator and under a hen. A lot of chicks hatched in an incubator have been divided, half raised by a hen and the other in a brooder; another lot of chicks hatched by a hen have been divided in the same way and in nearly every case those raised in the brooders have done the best. In one such test the brooder chicks were fully 10 days ahead by the time the chickens were nine weeks old.

BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens)
LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)
Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.
REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.

CHAMBER'S B. Plymouth Rocks.

Of course you remember their unparalleled sweep at Brandon's Big Fair. They are just as good now, winning 1st and 2nd on cocks; 1st and 2nd on breeding pens; 2nd hen; 4th pullet; and specials for breeding pen and best display at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition. Also prize-winning B. Minorcas, B. Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns and S. L. Wyandottes. Choice breeding stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. We want a share of your patronage and will use you right.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.



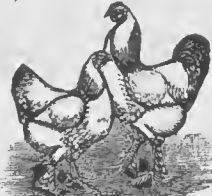
Virden Duck Yards.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
Rankin's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Winners of the \$100.00 Cup, Gold Medal and all Light Brahma Specials at the Show, 1901.

Reduced Prices

After 20th April will sell from my best birds at \$2.00 per setting, delivered when required. Satisfaction guaranteed. No more stock for sale. Address



J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, Man.
P.S.—I ship all eggs in patent carriers to insure safe delivery.—J. W. H.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St. Winnipeg
Commission Agent for farmers for guaranteed FRESH EGGS. A few choice Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Three Breeding Pens. Eggs from exhibition birds \$2 per 15. Eggs from first-class breeders \$1 per 13. Am breeding from 40 birds and guarantee satisfaction. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Box 343, Guelph, Ont.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS

Houdans and Golden Wyandottes.
They again prove their superiority in the strongest competition. At the Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, 1901, we made 8 entries, winning 8 regular prizes, also the **Lieut.-Governor's Grand Challenge Cup, Value \$100, and Gold Medal**—for the best pen of fowls other than Asiatics or Americans. **Virden Poultry Association's Silver Cup**, for best pen of particularly colored fowls. Also **Grand Special** for two highest scoring Houdans. This is third time in succession we have won first prize for best pair Houdans, making with the above winnings a record unequalled in Western Canada. We have only one pen of each breed, and they are the best obtainable, and will sell eggs from these at the extremely low price of **\$2 per setting**. Remember you get eggs from the same birds which made the above record, as we keep no second grade pens. Some first-class male birds yet to spare, all with prize records. Write for prices. All letters cheerfully answered. Address **C. H. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

BARRED P. ROCKS ONLY.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Would you like to get eggs of the typical Barred Rock? My birds were secured direct from the well-known Bradley Bros., and took first place at the last Winnipeg Exhibition. Pens mated for Cockerel and for Pullet breeding.

\$3 for 13 Eggs, \$5 for 26 Eggs. 6-9

THE PROFITABLE HEN
is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The **ADAM CUTTER** cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. **W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.**

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

I have sold all my surplus stock, and am now booking orders for eggs at \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. From Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Spanish and American Dominiques. The above pens have a record unequalled.

Address
GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Eggs from 4 pens at \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00 per setting; Minorcas \$2.00. Sixteen Minorcas hens for disposal, \$20.00 the lot. Also a few males. Send for circular.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. **J. A. KING, Proprietor.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From winners of 31 prizes at Winter Poultry Show. C. I. Games and Pekin Ducks, \$2.00 per 15. Light Brahmans, Red Caps, R. C. W. Leghorns \$1.00 per 15; Toulouse Geese \$2.00 per 9; Bronze Turkeys \$2.00 per 11. Three young Bronze Turkey Gobblers, weight 24 lbs, each \$2.50.

Walker Bros., Box 449, Brandon, Man

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

We keep but one breed of fowl, the B. P. Rocks. Our birds are large, well marked and good layers. Plenty of exercise favors a good hatch. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 14.

A few choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale. Orders taken for spring pigs.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy P.O., Man

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & Silver Laced Wyandottes.
Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40.
Two Toulouse Ganders for sale, \$3.00 each.
A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

Silver S. Hamburgs Eggs from prize winners, \$2.00 per setting.
Buff Wyandottes E. Fortier, 72 Notre Dame E. Winnipeg.
Cornish Indian Games

THE ACME POULTRY YARDS

Corydon Ave., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.
High class Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 for 13 eggs. Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 for 13 eggs. Single Comb Black English Orpingtons (one of the newest and most popular breeds), \$2.00 for 13 eggs.
A limited quantity only for sale.
W. A. PETTIT. (Late of Boyd Ave.)

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Seabright Bantams,
\$2.00 PER 13.
JAS. SKELDING, NEEPAWA, MAN.

B. Minorcas, B.P. Rocks, S.C.W. Leghorns
If you want good eggs from good big healthy birds, give us a call. \$1.00 per 13. **WALTER L. LEAVENS, Foxwarren, Man.**

PURE BRED PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
\$1.00 FOR 13 EGGS.
ANCONAS, the great Winter Layers,
\$3.00 FOR 13 EGGS.
MINTO ADAMSON, VIRDEN, MAN.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM,

Cor. Cathedral Ave., WINNIPEG.
Eggs and stock. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free. I have acclimatized stock of the utility varieties. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, English Rouen Ducks, immense Hero Strain Plymouth Rocks. They are great winter layers. Cockerels weigh 9 lbs. White and Silver Wyandottes, Large English White Leghorns. Also Bone Mills, Incubators, Insect Exterminators and general poultry supplies.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS.

We are booking orders every day for Hatching Eggs from our Black Minorcas (headed by an imported cock that has won first prize in all the principal cities of the East).
Also from our two pens of B. P. Rocks, headed by imp. Cocks, Bradley Bros. & Smith strains; from our S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by a prize-winning cock; W. Wyandottes, pure white and very strong. We have also a number of young imp. Belgian hares for sale. For catalogue and prices apply to
J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.
P.S.—My advt. in The Nor-West Farmer has brought me some good orders already.

Scratchings.

Exercise is an egg tonic.
Hens will not lay if too fat.
Milk is a complete egg food.
The starved hen is worthless.
Underfed hens are poor layers.
Let breakfast be only half a meal.
Overcrowded flocks give few eggs.
Boiled wheat is a food much relished.
Feed night meal an hour before dusk.
Proper feeding means health and profit.

Scatter the grain at noon among litter, so the fowls must exercise.

Egg shells ground to a powder make a good addition to the mash.

Ground oats, cornmeal and bran constitute proper foods for poultry.

Filthy quarters produce sickness and sick hens will not produce eggs.

Cull out the poor layers and give the prolific hens more room to work.

Be very careful to keep the feed troughs clean.

Hens and pullets lay as well without the attention of a male bird as with him.

Make the hens work. Exercise helps digestion. Feed all they will eat up clean.

Boiled buckwheat fed once or twice a week to the hens makes a good alternate food for egg-production.

Corn should not be fed exclusively. It should only be a night feed in very cold weather.

Keys which unlock the gates to success in poultry raising are good sense, good stock, good care, good houses, and last, but not least, good poultry papers.

Millet makes good feed for young chicks. So does granular oatmeal.

Brooders are capital things for raising chickens and beat the old hen clear off the ground.

It is best to have a separate coop for each hen and it should be moved on to a fresh piece of ground every few days.

A. J. Haffield, Osborne street, Winnipeg, sent us a Plymouth Rock egg weighing 4 ozs. and measuring 8 inches in circumference.

As a rule brooder chicks are free from lice, if their quarters are clean. This is, without doubt, one reason why they do better.

A good brooder is a greater improvement on the hen for caring for chickens than the incubator is for hatching them.

One pound of naphthalene (crystals) dissolved in one gallon of coal oil makes a good lice destroyer for hen houses.

Experienced poultrymen find that when a hen with chickens in a coop begins to lay it is time to separate her from the chickens, as she will soon begin to be rough with them.

P. Burns & Co., Calgary, have handled in their Kootenay trade since the middle of December no less than 20 carloads of poultry. Nearly all of this came from the United States.

The Yankee settler who came into the Pincher Creek district with a carload of hens and a couple of sows knows a thing or two. There is a good market for eggs along the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and he intends to do his share towards supplying that market.

Young chicks generally get their lice from the hen mother. Therefore she should be well dusted with insect powder before she is set and several times during the setting period as well. The nest should have a thorough dusting also, so as to have it free of lice.

A brooder is a necessary accompaniment of the incubator, but hundreds of chickens are hatched by hens and then placed in brooders to be raised. A larger number can be placed together and are therefore more easily and quickly looked after. The hens can be set again.

Mr. Midwinter, Louise Bridge, says he has had a large number of hens hatching in open boxes in one room. He keeps them shut up until towards evening, when he lets them all off at once for feed and water. When they have been off long enough they are again shut up so they cannot come off their nests. He once had a hen that hatched out four batches of chickens. His nest boxes are about 12x12, or 12x14 inches. Orange crates make good nest boxes—not big enough for another hen to get in beside the setting one.

Successful poultry raisers can keep from 20 to 30 setting hens in one room in open boxes. By having them all shut up in one room they are not disturbed by the laying hens, and when they come off their nests they cannot wander away. If water, grit and food is always at hand for them they will return to their nests and cause but little trouble. If a hen occasionally finds her way into the wrong nest she can be shut in and only let out when the attendant is present to see that she goes back to her proper place. There is generally little trouble. Keeping the setting hens together greatly simplifies the work of looking after them.



WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING

from prize-winners
\$2 per 13 or 39 for \$5.
JOHN KNOWLTON, - BRANDON

DES MOINES INCUBATOR, The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal.
Sole agent for Canada.

Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Bronze Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS LOUISE BRIDGE P.O. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94% points) B. Minorcas, B.B.R. and S.D. Game Bantams

Geese Eggs, 85c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 26.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N.W.T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.D., WINNIPEG

The Home of the BARRED PLY- MOUTH ROCK.

As I raise no other breed, I aim to have the best in the Province, and shall sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per setting 2 settings \$5. I also breed Bk African Bantams. A few choice birds for sale. Also Fox Terrier and Scotch Collie Dogs.

H. A. GHADWICK
ST. JAMES, MAN



Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes AND BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, Jan., 1901, I won 14 prizes: 6 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third. I exhibited 25 birds with an average score of 93.11-50 points, the highest scoring Black Minorcas ever shown in Manitoba. Minorca eggs, No. 1 pen, \$3, No. 2 pen, \$2. Wyandotte eggs, No. 1 pen \$3, No. 2 pen \$2. Bantams, \$2.

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St. WINNIPEG

EGGS

M. B. TURKEY—\$1.50 per 10 Eggs.

B. P. ROCKS—\$1.00 per 13 Eggs. Send orders now.

M. O. ROUTLEDGE, Miami, Man.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in free answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Permit.

Settler, St. Louis, Sask.: "1. A took a permit to cut rails for his own use on a certain section. Since then B has made entry for one-quarter of this section. Now B refuses to let A cut rails where he formerly did, saying it is on his quarter. A thinks it is not, and asked B to show him the line. B refused to do so. 2. Can A oblige B to show him where the line runs? 3. Can B stop A from cutting rails on his quarter, as A had taken his permit before B entered it?"

Answer—1. Cannot reply to this question without knowing from whom A received permit, also from whom B gets title of possession. 2. No, but A can put up a line fence and make B contribute towards the cost. 3. Answer above.

Hired Men's Holidays.

D. McD., Strathclair, Man.: "I. Can a hired man working on a farm claim the 24th of May, the 1st of July and Good Friday for holidays? 2. Can a hired man working on a farm by the month have every other Sunday, or has he to be there every Sunday?"

Answer—No, except by special agreement, for a hired servant is always under the government, discipline and control of the master, even on Sundays.

Squatters' Rights.

New Subscriber, Turtis River, Manitoba: "A squats on C. P. R. lands in unorganized territory, there being no municipality. 1. Can A collect for damage done by B's stock on said land? 2. What can B do if A dogs B's cattle? 3. Has a squatter the same claim for damage done on his land as if he owned the land?"

Answer—1. A has right of action against B. 2. Bring the matter before a magistrate. 3. He has in many respects.

Hay Slough.

Subscriber, Maskawata: "I have a hay slough which runs across the road allowance between my two quarter sections. Some time ago I dug a ditch so as to drain the slough before haying time. I intend to dam the water back for the good of the hay growth, also for watering the stock, as my pasture runs into it a piece. Now, can the council make me open the dam for the public good without paying me for the digging of the ditch, supposing the water runs over the grade on the road?"

Answer—You have a perfect right to control the water on your own land, but must not thereby injure the enjoyment of the land of your neighbors. The council has full jurisdiction over the highway.

Lease.

Subscriber, Foxton, Man.: "About ten years ago I leased an acre of land to A, on which to build a blacksmith shop, the rent to be paid the first of January each year. The lease was properly made out, but never registered. A built a house, stable and shop, which were nothing but shacks. He occupied them for three years, was absent for one year and back again for four or five months, when he sold out to B, who borrowed money from three parties to pay for the buildings, but has never paid any of the money back to those he borrowed from, and they have no lien on the buildings in any way. B was in possession for about two years and paid a year and a half's rent. He has now been away for over three years and I have had no rent. The buildings are rotting down, are an eyesore, and I want them cleared off. The buildings are not worth the rent due. I do not want to add further expense, but now want to have the buildings cleared off the land. How should I proceed?"

Answer—You may re-enter under the terms of your lease and re-take possession.

Statute Labor.

Piebs., Deleau, Man.: "The farm on which I reside is comprised of five quarter sections, or 800 acres all in a block. The assessor's valuation is about the same each year, viz.: \$2,640. He usually assesses me for 7 days' statute labor, but the municipality always charges me for either 11 or 13 days. 1. What is the full number of days I can be charged for on the above assessment? 2. If the assessment of 7 days is correct and the clerk has collected for 11 or 13 days, how should I proceed to get a refund of overcharge?"

Answer—1. The statute requires that every person should be assessed: Under \$200, one day's statute labor; under \$500, two days; every additional \$500, one day. So that you should be assessed for 7 days. 2. You should



The prize list of Western Manitoba's Big Fair is now in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution by May 1st. Many changes and improvements have been made this year, several of the classes have been enlarged, notably Shorthorns, Clydesdales, dairy products, grains, etc. Increased accommodation for exhibits will again be made this year, a very handsome building intended for exhibits from the Experimental Farms of the Dominion is one of the buildings to be erected this year, for which the plans have already been prepared. Daily excursions and special reduced rates good for the week of the fair are now being arranged with the railway companies.

Are You Ready for the Harvest?—This is the question every thinking farmer should be asking himself today. If you are not ready, now is the time to get ready. To be unprepared at the commencement of the harvest season is a condition no wideawake farmer will allow himself to fall into. Today is the time you should provide yourself with "The Best in the World" harvesting machinery. The discriminating buyer will find, by examining the construction, the work in the field, and the history of the machines that may be offered him, that McCormick machines do the cleanest work and the best work; that McCormick machines work under unfavorable conditions where no other machine will give satisfaction; and that McCormick machines are so constructed that they are the most durable and will live the longest and do the most work, thus giving the purchaser the greatest value in the quantity of the work they will do during the life of a machine, which will average two or three times as great as some of the "cheap" machines.

The Doherty Organ.—Continuity of policy and management has conducted in no small degree towards placing the Doherty Organ in its present position of eminence in the musical world at home and abroad. For twenty-five years under the most competent and progressive leadership of Mr. Doherty, the founder of the business, has this firm given its undivided attention to the construction of reed organs, with the result that it has and is presenting to the trade an article that is beyond compare. The Doherty Gold Medal Organ is super-eminent in every characteristic of a perfect instrument and adequately supports in actual service every claim they make for it. No organ that we know of has ever equalled the Doherty in elevating the standard of excellence in reed organs or contributing to the development of a high musical taste. Their original and elaborately designed cases are most artistic environments for the superb action, the easily manipulated and reliable stop rigging, and the large and perfectly adjusted bellows which dwell within. The Doherty tone is a unique combination of quality and power. Their neat and attractive catalogues show a very large line of styles in both single and double manual organs and particular attention should be given to their "New Piano," "Harvard," "Concert," "Victorian," and "Cathedral." Their factories at Clinton, Ontario, Canada, have every possible facility and are equipped with the most modern appliances, enabling them to produce a high grade instrument at a low price, a fact which has made the Doherty easy to sell and pleasant to buy.

—Over 600 cars of settlers' effects have come into the Northwest this spring. Many Americans are coming in over the Soo line.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Ponoka, Alta., is to have a saw mill with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day.

The Lac du Bonnet Co. expect to supply Winnipeg with their brick at an early date.

M. A. Wilson, of Deloraine, is now employed as travelling salesman for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

The price of binder twine has been moving steadily upwards and some buying has been done by those who like to be forehanded.

Messrs. Joseph Maw & Co. report business as being very good. Much better than they had counted on so early in the season.

The Government well-boring machine struck a supply of natural gas at Melita recently. Later reports state that the supply is gaining in strength.

E. W. Rigg is reported as meeting with great success in his canvass for new members to the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association.

The Copp Bros. Co., Hamilton, Ont., manufacturers of stoves, furnaces and agricultural implements, have failed, owing to a demand of the Merchants Bank. A settlement is hoped for so that the firm can continue business.

O. E. Lewellen, of the Indianapolis branch house of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., has been installed as bookkeeper of the Winnipeg branch.

Frost & Wood Co., Winnipeg, report having sold over 600 of their Challenge Bi-Pedal Sickle Grinders, although they have had it in stock little over a month.

Theodore Starks, Moline, Ill., general manager of the Moline Plow Co., paid Winnipeg a visit recently in the interests of his company. He was pleased with the outlook here.

Implement men report a great deal of delay in getting supplies from manufacturers in good season. This is partly caused by largely increased business and to some extent by difficulty in getting supplies of steel.

Messrs. Nunn & Raycroft is the title of a new implement firm that has opened up in Baldur, Man. They will represent the McCormick Harvester Co. and expect to do their full share of business for the coming season.

B. H. Briggs, travelling agent for the Sawyer-Massey Co., along the Northwestern branch of the C.P.R., is in the city on a business trip and reports that farmers are feeling very hopeful, consequently prospects for sales of threshing machinery are very good.

J. R. Spear, manager of the Manitoba Union Mining Co., has just returned from a visit to the company's works at Arnold, Man. He says that they are now in a position to ship their Excelsior cement at the rate of from 125 to 150 barrels per day.

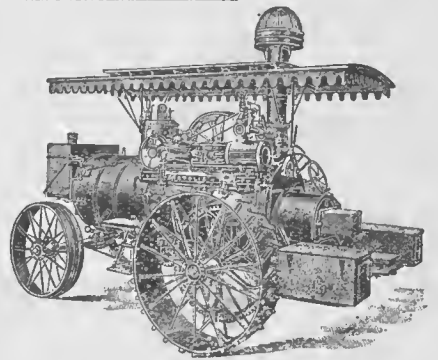
MINNEAPOLIS Threshers and Engines

ARE U.S. STANDARD

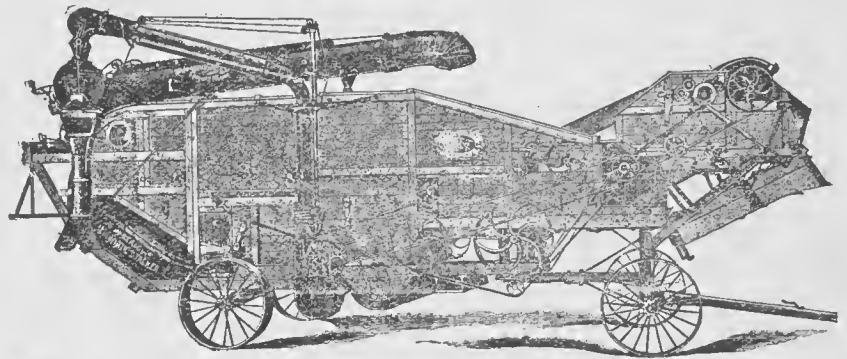
THE BEST THRESHING OUTFIT BUILT.

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THE FASTEST THRESHER.



We build everything the Thresherman Needs.



WINNIPEG BRANCH WITH THE Cockshutt Plow Co. THOMAS RONEY, GENERAL AGENT.

Where a full line of Machines and Repairs is on hand at all times.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY—

WEST MINNEAPOLIS, HOPKINS P.O., MINN., U.S.A.

CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

The Best in Canada

Is quite a big word, but our new Stock Exchange Block is deserving of it. It is admitted to be the finest of its kind in the Dominion. Frontage 100 ft., all plate glass; two floors, 100 x 60 ft., all devoted to implements and bicycles. In addition, a solid brick stock depository, 64 x 40 ft., all under one roof. The implements we offer for sale are all lines made by the

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. OF CHICAGO.

J. I. Case Gang Plow

Dowagiac Drill

McLaughlin Carriages

Fish Bros. Wagon



Canton Clipper Gang

Fountain City Drill

Heney Buggies

Chatham Wagon

In Bicycles we sell the MASSEY-HARRIS and the GENDRON. Exchanging implements for live stock is a special feature of our business. We can sell a farmer anything he wants, and we buy anything he has to sell.

J. & E. BROWN, THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE,

Portage la Prairie.

R. McKenzie, of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., of Oshawa, Ont., reports business as being much better this spring than it was last year at this time. The new factory is in full operation and notwithstanding it is much larger than the old one, they are having to work overtime to keep up with the demand for their goods.

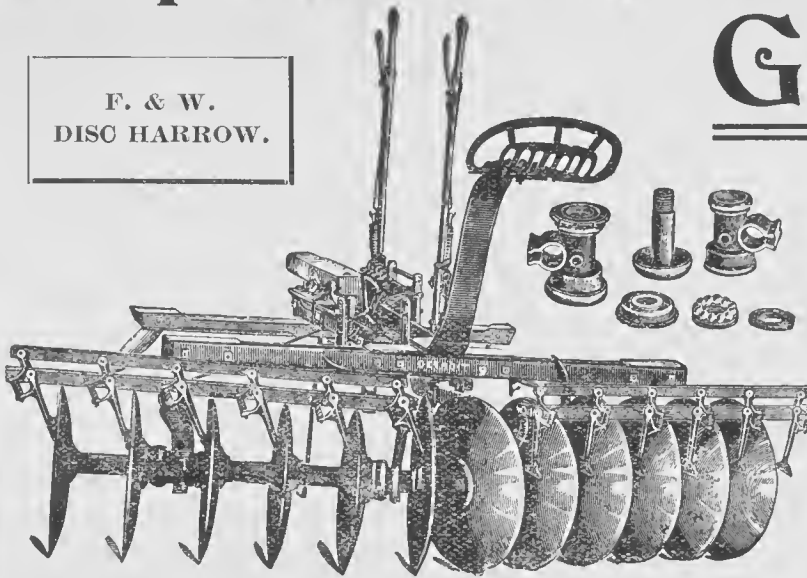
The Anchor Fence Co., Winnipeg, report a large increase in orders for their fence this year. This fence seems to have secured a good name amongst the farmers and others using wire fencing. The factory is working night and day to keep up with orders. The C. P. R. Co. have intimated that they are intending to adopt this fence for their Manitoba system and have already placed large orders for it.

J. M. Reid, of the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., of Toronto, recently spent a few days with their western representative, the Balfour Implement Co., Winnipeg. He reports business in their line very brisk, having taken several very large orders on his way west. The company have more orders ahead on their books than ever before at this season of the year. To meet the rapidly increasing demand for their goods they are at present engaged in building extensive additions to their factory, which will practically double its capacity. Among these is one of the largest galvanizing plants ever installed in Canada. They also contemplate adding several new lines of goods. A large exhibit of their windmills is being made at the Glasgow International Exhibition, which they expect will still further increase their foreign trade.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, who occupy spacious quarters on the corner of Princess and James streets, Winnipeg, have many valued improvements to offer their customers for 1901. Several very radical changes have been made on their windstacker which has had the effect of decreasing the draft to such an extent that very little additional power is required over the ordinary straw carrier. The new steel separator looks capacious, but compact and trim. Their engines are as they always have been, strong, durable and reliable. Those interested in threshing machinery should make it a point when in the city to visit this firm's premises. The Case staff will treat visitors with the same courtesiousness, whether attired in broad-

Proper Cultivation

F. & W.
DISC HARROW.



Send for our illustrated Catalogue, fully explaining all the good points of our Discs; or call on our nearest agent see samples and get prices.

8 Sizes.
6, 7 and 8 ft. Cut.
16, 18 and 20 inch Discs.

Of the Land
Is Necessary to Insure

Good Crops.

We are selling more Disc Harrows this spring than ever.

WHY?

For two reasons. First — the best farmers find **It Pays** to cultivate their land by disking. Second — They also find **It Pays** to use an implement with all the up-to-date improvements.

EASY ON THE DRIVER.

EASY ON THE TEAM.

THE
Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

cloth or homespun. We may say also that this firm is enjoying an excellent early trade and if present indications mean anything, will surpass any previous year.

The accompanying cut shows the home of the world famed Gaar-Scott threshing machinery at Richmond, Ind., U. S. A. This mammoth plant has been more than half a century in development and to-day is the largest plant of the kind in the world, and the Gaar-Scott Co. are the strongest financially of any company building threshing machinery exclusively. Their machinery is favorably known and most popular in every grain growing state of the union and in addition they have a nice trade from some of the European countries, from

Old Mexico and from our own country—Canada.

The original firm of A. Gaar & Co. was composed of Jonas Gaar, the father, and two sons, Abram and John Milton, and Wm. G. Scott. This firm continued until 1870, when the partnership ceased and the present corporation, Gaar, Scott & Co., was formed. John Milton Gaar, the last surviving member of the original partnership, died in August of last year. The present officers are:—Howard Campbell, President and General Manager; Joseph B. Craighead, Vice-President; S. S. Strattan, Jr., Secretary; and Frank Land, Treasurer.

The goods of this firm have always been built upon Quaker integrity and sold upon their merits. In the states near us the company carries large

stocks of repairs and machines for prompt shipment at Minneapolis, Minn., Fargo and Grand Forks, N.D. For Manitoba and the N.W. Territories large stocks of both machines and repairs are carried in Winnipeg.

They are located here with that most reliable and enterprising firm, Messrs. Johnston & Stewart. Their local representative is Mr. John R. Norris. We gladly welcome such new comers as Gaar, Scott & Co., and heartily recommend them to our readers, knowing their goods are being appreciated highly wherever used in Canada.

Regarding the statement above, "largest plant of the kind in the world," we make it advisedly, from the figures of a specially appointed auditing committee, who took inventory of all American plants less than two years ago.



The Gaar-Scott Threshing Machine Manufacturing, Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.



Oat Growing for the Qu'Appelle Valley.

By W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy, Assa.

[The following essay was awarded first prize in the competition for the prizes offered by the Indian Head Agricultural Society. At some points we have taken the liberty to abridge it.]

The oat crop of this district has for years been a comparative failure, the principal reason being that every decently prepared acre of our land has been given to wheat and only the poorest used for oats. If we want a decent crop of oats we must treat them decently. We must give them all the care we can consistently with due regard to the other crops of the farm, of which wheat is properly regarded as the most important. I take it for granted that the proper course for this district, soil and climate both being taken into account, is to have two grain crops alternating with a year under summer fallow.

Looking to the conditions as we find them, I would recommend that half of the acreage intended for oats be sown on fallow, as soon after the first week of May as the condition of the soil will permit. The other half to be sown on fallow stubble — burned or unburned, cultivated or uncultivated, according to circumstances and requirements of each particular case.

If weeds, either annual or biennial, are feared, and the success of the present crop only be considered, then burn stubble, cultivate and sow the same time, as mentioned above. I like, however, to dispense with burning stubble if possible. This can be done by either drilling in among stubble without cultivation if land is clean and free from native rubbish, or by cultivating stubble (Moose Jaw cultivator preferred) and sowing crosswise with disc drill.

To avoid the risk of mixing our oats with wheat or barley, I would use the stubble left by last year's oat crop. It is better to have two oat crops in succession than run the risk of having them mixed up with other grains, as is too commonly the case.

Should it be found desirable to spring plow for the sake of keeping down quack grass, rosebushes, etc., it is important to plough as early in the season as possible, about three or four inches deep, harrow immediately after plowing, and sow as soon as a half day's seeding is prepared. An omission of these simple precautions to conserve spring moisture, upon which we are obliged to rely in the majority of years to ensure oat germination, is the cause to which many failures in oat culture can be directly traced. Many who know better will plow for days, leaving acres of open grinning furrows exposed to the sun's rays and the absorptive winds of spring, thereby losing tons of moisture that is so necessary here for both germination and the early development of the young plant. "Oh, it is too much bother changing work," some think. "and perhaps, anyway, we will get a shower;" but the shower seldom comes till away on in June—and neither do the oats. Spring plowing should be harrowed without mercy, to compress and pulverize the soil.

Some recommend rolling, but a field can be harrowed twice while it is being rolled once, and the former is productive of better results towards soil solidification, although it is not generally accepted as such.

If oat seeding be late, and moisture scanty and it is deemed advisable to plow, the best way to ensure a "catch" is to drill oats on top and turn in lightly with *gans*, followed by the same precautions in harrowing, etc., as already mentioned.

Of course there is no cast iron method of growing oats or anything else; judgment must be used to meet the varying requirements of new and unexpected conditions.

After cultivation, next in natural order would be the question of seed variety, quality and quantity. The Banner oat is acknowledged to be the best all-around oat in the West. But of course many people have other fancies, the gratification of which would not particularly interfere with successful oat culture for home consumption. But if you purpose growing seed oats for sale, sow Banner—that is what the present demand calls for.

The quality of seed oats is most important. Under no consideration should frozen or heated oats be used for seed—even though quite ripe when frozen.

Formalin or bluestone treatment should be given all seed oats. In case of the latter being used, the oats so treated should not be allowed to stand more than a day or two before being sown.

The quantity of seed to sow per acre is given far too little thought, considering it is one of first importance. If maximum yields are wanted in the case of any cereal it is well known that a certain amount of plant stooling is necessary. With wheat this has to be limited in this country, to hasten maturity. But in the case of oats, there is ample time for free stooling, and this can only be obtained by moderately thin sowing.

If late varieties of oats, such as Banner and Egyptian, are to be sown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ measured bushels of the good, well-cleaned seed per acre is sufficient for fallow and $1\frac{1}{4}$ for stubble. If earlier varieties are desired, which are invariably smaller yielders, and non-stoolers, a half-bushel per acre more would be necessary. Many will doubtless object to these amounts as being too small. I have grown over 100 bushels of Banner oats per acre from $1\frac{1}{4}$ bus. sown, and am perfectly satisfied that liberal sowing often tends to the very opposite of liberal reaping, by discouraging stooling and the placing of more plants per acre than there is nourishment and moisture to carry to maturity.

In harvesting, oats meant for seed or sale, may be well ripened before cutting, but for home use and feed value of straw it is preferable to cut on the green side. It would be just as well also not to let them stand out in the field two or three months after they are cut waiting for a chance to get them threshed out of the stook or snowed under.

To summarize them:—

1. Do not begrudge a nicely prepared plot of fallow for a portion of your oat crop at least.

2. Sow sound, well cleaned, treated seed.

3. Sow on thin side—nature will induce them to stool to the capacity of each particular soil. And then, should a drought set in, which is not infrequently the case at some time of our growing season, the limited moisture will not be overtaxed in attempting to nurture a too densely populated soil.

4. Late varieties are best yielders.

5. Three years out of four, early sown oats are the best crop—the past season being one of the fourth years.

6. In all respects (except priority of sowing) use the oat crop as fairly as the wheat, or at least fairly as its relative importance demands, and you will have oats and to spare.

* * *

On the question of harvesting, H. A. Lott, Kenlis, whose essay got second prize, has this to say:—

If the oats come early they should be allowed to get pretty ripe, for the straw will ripen first, especially if it be short. They should not stand, however, so long that there will be very much waste through shelling. If the crop is late they may be cut when the straw is pretty green as in this case the head will ripen first, especially if the straw be long. After being cut and stooked in not overly large stooks, well capped till they get thoroughly cured, they should be stacked and al-



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lowed to stand at least three weeks in order to sweat out before threshing, as, if they are threshed out of the stook or out of the stack before sweating they will sweat in the bin, when there is great danger of heating and consequent spoiling for seed. A very slight amount of heating is ruinous to the germinating power of seed oats. It takes more heat to spoil them for feed.

Territorial Crops in 1900.

The Department of Agriculture at Regina has just issued its report as compiled from the threshers' returns for the year 1900. The total area under grain was 605,347 acres, an increase of 92,610 acres over the previous year. Eastern Assiniboia, owing to spring drouth, had the poorest yields, being only an average of 7.49 bushels for wheat, 13.54 for oats and 10.04 for barley. Central Assiniboia did rather better, making 9.24 bushels for wheat, 15 for oats and 13 for barley. Saskatchewan did better, making an average of over 18 bushels wheat, 29 for oats and 23 for barley. Most of the crop of Alberta is raised in the north and last year's average may be put for the whole at 18 bushels for wheat, 34 for oats and 26 for barley. The splendid showing in the north for all kinds of crop was badly discounted by the early snowfall, which broke down the grain and made harvesting very much more difficult and expensive.

Summarized the figures stand as follows for each Territory:—

WHEAT.		
	Acreage.	Total Yield.
Assiniboia ..	357,840	3,021,027 bus.
Saskatchewan ..	24,700	424,644 bus.
Alberta ..	30,324	572,623 bus.
Total ..	412,864	4,028,294 bus.

OATS.		
Assiniboia ..	87,966	1,239,478 bus.
Saskatchewan ..	10,374	305,997 bus.
Alberta ..	77,099	2,680,677 bus.
Total ..	175,439	4,226,152 bus.

BARLEY.		
Assiniboia ..	5,129	57,306 bus.
Saskatchewan ..	2,686	61,192 bus.
Alberta ..	9,229	234,718 bus.
Total ..	17,044	353,216 bus.

The Central Assiniboia Agricultural Society will hold their exhibition at Qu'Appelle Station on the 7th and 8th of August this year.

Prince Edward Island has abolished the statute labor system of doing road work. A general tax of so much per head has been substituted. Five more townships in Ontario have commuted the statute labor and are setting out for improved roads.

Mr. Angus Mackay's Advice to Farmers.

The following is a summary of the address usually given at institute meetings in the Territories by Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm. Mr. Mackay's long experience in the west, backed as it is with the results of many experiments at the farm, makes anything he has to say at an institute meeting specially reliable and of importance to farmers.

THE SUMMER FALLOW.

An invariable question at all institute meetings was, "What is the best way to treat a summer fallow?" Mr. Mackay explained that he had tried all ways of working a fallow and as the result of 13 years' experience he recommended plowing only once and that before the June rains came, to be followed by surface cultivation to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. He had tried shallow cultivation in the early spring followed by deep plowing later. This he found was a mistake, for several reasons: Plowed late the ground had not time to form a solid seed bed and was too loose and open to resist the winds. Then if plowed after the June rains came the opportunity of storing up moisture was lost and the soil was dried out rather than having moisture stored in it. Cultivating the surface first killed the weeds, but this soil was turned down and fresh soil turned up to grow next year's crop in which no effort had been made to kill weeds, hence a weedy crop was almost sure to follow. If the fallow is plowed deep before the June rains come it is in right condition to take in all the rains, and these can be largely held by subsequent surface cultivation, which will also kill weeds as they germinate, thus leaving a soil free from weeds in which to grow the next season's crop.

He strongly advised farmers to fallow right, even if only a small area is done. Do it right.

There were three things to be kept in mind in working a fallow, the conservation of moisture, the destruction of weeds, and getting the work done when there was little else to do.

SEEDING.

He found that they always had the best crop of wheat when it was sown during the first three weeks of the seeding season. The fourth week the ripening was sometimes too late and liable to be frozen. The fifth week's seeding was very frequently caught by frost. The late seedings also meant a loss of from 5 to 10 bushels per acre in the yield, for there was a gradual diminution in yield as the season progressed.

With oats, seeding from the 1st to the 10th of May on well prepared summer fallow had given the best results. Sown later than this the oats were liable to be frozen. The very late sown

oats always gave more straw and less grain. It was a mistake to keep on seeding wheat as long as possible, then put in the oats. Put in at the proper time and on summer fallow oats gave a splendid yield and would be found a most satisfactory crop. The general opinion throughout the country is that oats do not pay. This is not so. As generally sown they do not prove satisfactory, but this is the fault of the farmer and not the soil or crop. Properly sown one half the area would give much larger returns than under the present plan.

With barley the best returns have been obtained by sowing on summer fallow from the 5th to the 10th of May. In fact, Mr. Mackay believes in sowing all his grain on summer fallow.

SEED GRAIN.

Seed oats are being brought in from Alberta in many sections and he warn-

summer fallow it had always had good results.

In the same way he had found two bushels of oats per acre better than 2½ bushels, as it gave a better sample. The straw might be a trifle coarser than from 2½ bushels, but he doubted if there was moisture enough in the soil to grow a successful crop at the latter rate.

With barley two bushels per acre had given the best results and the best sample.

The best depth at which to sow he found to be 2¼ inches.

DRIFTING.

For years he had been trying to find some plan that would stop the soil from drifting. He first tried trees as wind breaks, and found that for every foot in height an average of 50 ft. of crop was protected. Thus a hedge 10 ft. high would shelter 500 ft. of crop.

sod not being sufficiently rotted. Oats seemed to do better as a first crop than wheat.

GRASSES.

He found that western rye grass was rather a surer cropper in a dry season than Brome grass. If hay alone was wanted and not pasture the western rye would, one year with another, give rather the heavier yield, but it would not thicken up like Brome grass and gave no pasture. Cattle did not like it and if it got a little overripe they would not eat it and horses did not care for it then either. When western rye grass was plowed up its roots decayed quickly in the soil and had little value in preventing the soil blowing. Brome grass, on the other hand, filled the soil full of roots, gave the earliest and latest pasture, and made hay of a very high quality. He had found that after he allowed it to ripen and had

and right beside it was wheat on Brome grass sod that was not blown at all.

Manitoba Agricultural Report.

The annual report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture for 1900 has just been issued. It has an excellent little resume of the agricultural development of the province as a preface. Crop areas and yields are given for the past season as well as live stock statistics. Short reports are given by the Provincial Veterinarian, the Dairy Superintendent, the Weed Inspector and the secretaries of the live stock, dairy and poultry associations. The work of the agricultural societies and farmers' institutes makes interesting reading, as also does that about the test of the sugar beets made last season near Winnipeg.

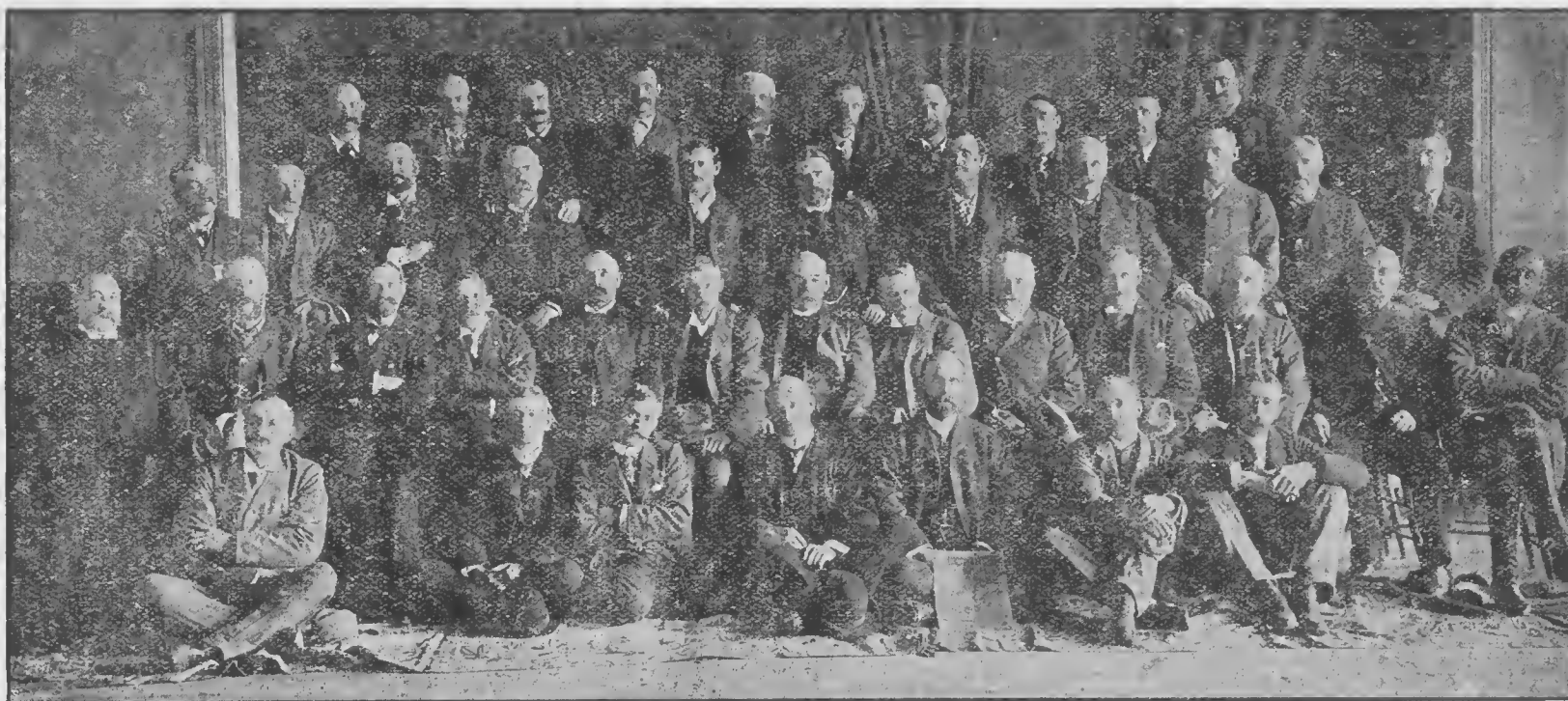


Photo by Steele & Co.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association, Calgary, Alta., April 11, 1901.

ed farmers to look out for weed seeds and poor germinating quality. All grain should be thoroughly examined for foul seed. A good way was to lay out a quantity on a white sheet of paper, or a larger lot on a cotton sheet. The weed seeds would be more quickly seen then. If found the grain should be run through the fanning mill. He had found that many of the large grains in Alberta seed would not germinate and the grain should be run through the fanning mill and all these large, over plump grains taken out along with the small ones before the grain was sown.

QUANTITY OF SEED.

He had had, one year with another, the best results from a bushel and a half of wheat to the acre. He had had as good yields from 1½ bushels, and occasionally from one bushel, but there were failures, while with 1½ bushels on

Occasionally the protection would be effectual for as much as 70 or 80 ft. to the foot in height, but the average was about 50. It was thus clearly impossible to protect all our land by means of wind breaks.

He next tried grasses as a means of protection. He found the roots of timothy, western rye and other grasses rotted too quickly in the soil to be of any lasting benefit in preventing the soil from blowing. But he found that Brome grass filled the soil very full of roots and that they stayed in the soil longer. He found that the roots prevented drifting and had done so in one piece he was trying for four years, which was as long as he had tried it. He thought the roots would continue to prevent drifting on the piece for a few years more. The only objection he had to the Brome grass was that the first crop after breaking it up was apt to be a poor one—due, no doubt, to the

threshed it for seed the Brome hay had still a feeding value nearly equal to timothy or prairie hay. He urged farmers to grow more of it. For many years the seed was bound to be in great demand, as it was found to be a very suitable grass in many of the States to the south of us, but they could not ripen their own seed, or if they did they found it better to get the northern grown seed from here. Hence there was going to be a big market for it. There was no trouble in getting rid of it as many were afraid of. The plan he proposed of handling it was to take three or four crops of hay or pasture, then plow it up, not as you would timothy sod, but break and backset it as prairie land. Done this way there was no trouble in getting rid of it. Then the roots would hold the soil together and prevent it blowing. At the Indian Head Farm they lost 80 acres by blowing out last spring

SUGAR BEETS.

Sugar beets were grown by men who had experience in growing them in Holland. Samples were sent to Ottawa to be tested for sugar by Professor F. T. Shutt, of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Samples were also analyzed from the farms at Indian Head and Brandon. As a result of these tests in a very unfavorable season, Professor Shutt says:—"We feel obliged to state that our present results have not given any indication of roots sufficiently rich and pure as to be suitable for sugar manufacture." Further tests in a year more favorable to the growth of sugar beets may show different results.

The Dominion Portland Cement Co. is the name of a newly incorporated company, with a capital of \$250,000, for the manufacture of Portland cement at Wiarton, Ont.

Anchor Gates. Iron or Wood Frame. Best in the World.



Made entirely of one kind and size of wire, No. 9 Galvanized Steel. Self-adjustable ratchets. Easily constructed. No barbs. No sagging. Posts can be set 20 to 33 feet apart. Strongest, most durable and economical fence on the market to-day. Cheaper than barbed. Estimates furnished on application. Write for catalogue.

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THE MANITOBA ANCHOR WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Manufacturers of Farm and Ornamental Fences and Gates.

P. O. Box
507.



Arbor Day Hints.

Most of our past tree planting has failed for the same reason that the old German's pig died, it was managed so badly that "it could not be expected to live."

THE AGE TO PLANT.

The first point in successful tree planting is to decide what we want and how we can best meet that want. Every skilled planter knows that it is easier to get ten live trees that have been planted as yearlings than to find one out of three trees that were ten years old when transplanted. When there is a special object to be gained a ten year old tree can be transplanted in winter with a good ball of earth on the root and do very well afterwards.

Later on in the season trees five to eight feet high can be successfully transplanted if they have been grown in cultivated ground that encouraged the formation of fine root fibres. No matter what the size of the tree is, it is on the preservation of those fine fibres that success in tree planting depends. A tree that grows of its own accord in uncultivated ground finds very little available food within easy reach and sends out roots much farther than in cultivated land. But when we go to transplant that wild tree, we usually cut off those long running roots, and then carry it perhaps several miles to where it is to be planted. If its top is well trimmed down it may live, but if the roots are hacked off and the tops are left on, it ought to die and generally does so. If the soil in which it is planted is new, its early death may be confidently expected.

BEST VARIETIES.

The three most eligible varieties of native tree are the maple, the elm and spruce. The maple is easiest got, the elm will live longest, and the spruce is the winter ornament. White ash and white birch are always desirable. If the Russian poplar can be got even six inches high and can be had for love or money, it should be planted and protected. The spruce should be lifted with all its roots and all its turf just as it stands. Once expose its root fibres and it is a hopeless case. Exposure to the air for a very short time is very injurious to the roots of any tree, but to the spruce it is sure death. Its root fibres throw out gum and that is the end of it. A spruce can, if even well grown, be moved from one part of a lot to another, and if all the sod in which it grew be taken up along with it, it may be six feet high when taken from the bush and do quite well. In selecting from the bush only plants that have been fully exposed should be taken. Trees from a thicket are worthless to plant out alone. The hole in which trees are set should be rather wet and the earth tramped well down on the roots.

PROTECTION.

All trees should be protected by a fence, and if of any height they should be tied to stakes. A bit of rag should be put round the tree to prevent the tying from cutting into the bark. One good watering after planting is enough in any ordinary summer. After that the hoe is the best means of keeping the soil in the proper degree of moisture.

There can hardly be any soil more suitable for successful tree planting than our own. Some of it is too sandy, some too gummy, but most of it is just about right. Ground that has been manured with well rotted farm manure and then a root crop grown on it, such as potatoes, or turnips, is in the very best condition to receive and nourish properly all kinds of trees and flowers.

Arbor Day Exercises.

The Provincial Government of Manitoba has fixed on May 10th as Arbor Day and we understand special efforts are to be made to get school children interested in the work. Special literature has been prepared for circulation among teachers all over the country and parents and friends are to be invited to attend the celebration to be held in the local school grounds, so as to work up an interest in the ornamentation of school grounds as one step toward kindling in the minds of the pupils an abiding interest in the ornamentation not only of those school grounds but also of their own homes.

It is almost impossible to overvalue any influence that tends to turn the minds of young people in wholesome directions and certainly there can be few things of greater permanent importance, especially in a new country, than the taste for ornamental tree planting and its natural accompaniment, a taste for flower culture. The first attempts at flower cultivation among children may be very defective both in skill and taste, but once thoroughly roused the taste will grow and the skill will yearly become more perfect, may, in fact, grow to be a special accomplishment.

The reckless and unprofitable slaughter of the fine forests of old Ontario, all through the middle of the last century, is a thing to be greatly regretted. Magnificent trees, fit to adorn any country, were laboriously hewn down, and converted into ashes for sale, and the country at large will be for ever poorer for the far too thorough "clearing" made of those splendid specimens of forest growth whose commercial value would have been to-day greater than that of the land they grew on. Destruction not construction was then the test of achievement.

"A man was famous and was had
In estimation
According as he lifted up
The axe thick trees upon."

It is pleasant to turn from the waste of forest growth for which this continent has been so conspicuous, back to the naked uplands and sterile soil of the Scotland of a couple of centuries ago and contrast that landscape with the splendid parks and beautifully laid out strips of woodland to be seen now all over the cultivated portions of that country. Even in the rocky hills of Perthshire the taste and enterprise of successive Dukes of Athol made a splendid financial investment by the planting of millions of larches that have since supplied the whole country with railroad ties and telegraph poles. The taste and success of Sir Walter Scott in literature were almost paralleled by his magical transformation of the country round Abbotsford by means of tree planting. There was almost as much genius displayed in turning "Clarty Hole" and its miserable environment of a century ago into beautiful Abbotsford as now seen by admiring thousands yearly as in the glowing imagination to which we owe the Waverley novels.

We want to kindle and keep alive in the minds of our children something of the same taste. In other lands and occasionally here the birth of children has been made the occasion for planting trees to grow up along with them and be long after remembered by children and grandchildren as co-eval with the planters. The visits of great people are often commemorated in the same way. Trees planted sixty years ago by the young Queen Victoria could not now be bought for money from their proud possessors.

Why not make this, the first spring of a new century, memorable by planting near our homes or on our school grounds, trees memorial for all our children?

It is quite possible that there may not be either on our school grounds or on our farms soil at all well prepared for such a purpose. But this is no ordinary purpose. If the land is sadly unfit in its present condition for

tree planting, then dig holes large enough to hold a couple of wheel barrows of nice mould from the field or garden in which to plant the trees. With proper care bestowed upon their planting and subsequent care we may plant trees on land with confidence of results, that without such special preparation would be sure to starve or kill outright any tree we can plant upon it.

One last word about the future care. Thousands of otherwise likely trees have been planted since we came here and soon died of neglect and starvation. Such work is sheer folly. We want to find out and stay with the very best methods of encouraging the trees we propose to plant to go on growing as they ought to do.

Why not keep in every school and in every home a record of our plantings and offer small rewards or neat medals to five or ten per cent. of the planters for the best results of the work of previous years in home or school grounds? Get the taste for such work roused in our children and kept alive by similar means and we will have done much to make this land, our new home, more home-like than ever. Well begun is half done. There was a great deal in what Sir Walter Scott puts in the mouth of the dying Laird of Dumbiedykes, "Jock, my son, pit aye in anither tree, it'll be growin' when ye're sleepin'."

It is said that five minutes' exposure of the roots of spruce to the sun and wind will kill them.

Last fall the world's biggest water melon was raised in Colorado. It was nearly five feet long, three feet in circumference and weighed 356 pounds.

Let your son, now a wee toddler, be able to say, years hence: "These magnificent trees that adorn my farm and home were planted by my father the first year of the present century."

A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE

About Blood Purifiers and Tonics.

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and this is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the foppery that dyspepsia and indigestion is a germ disease or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so, by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods, and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but of course are more effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well. Prevention is always better than cure and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

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Arbor Day Mottoes.

Plant trees, farmers. It will pay to plant trees.

Don't be deceived into trying to plant big trees.

Don't forget to give some attention to the trees planted last year.

Plant trees an inch deeper than you found them.

Better wait a year than plant on unprepared land.

Plant trees to lift your own self up to a higher plane.

Plant trees to protect your live stock.

Plant trees where they will add to the beauty of your home, but not hide it.

Plant trees for windbreaks—they are sorely needed.

Plant trees along the highway and they will adorn the landscape.

Plant trees to break the weary monotony of the landscape.

Plant trees for future timber and fuel.

Plant trees to moor the members of the family to the country and to the home.

Plant trees on broken parts of the farm and odd corners.

Plant trees as land marks and monuments in the future of the fading past.

Plant yearling trees in preference to older ones. They will more than make up the apparently lost years.

The native ash is deserving of greater favor than it has had. It is a good grower and makes valuable wood.

Trees have a beneficial influence upon a country and add to the rainfall during summer.

Don't plant them in shallow holes and mound up the earth to the proper height thinking you have done the right thing.

Protect the fine root fibres (the little hairy-like appendages) from the wind and sun. These are the feeders. Spread them out when planting.

The tree under which the family sat shaded by its leafy branches has sacred memories around it which lift men higher and make them better.

The native maple is generally considered the most rapid growing tree and therefore most planted. The elm is a slower grower at first but will outstrip and outlive the maple, besides being a much handsomer tree.

There is no form of vegetable life whose relations to mankind are, socially speaking, so close and intimate as those of trees. The products of the farm and garden are necessary to our comfort, flowers and shrubs delight the senses with their beauty and fragrance, but the tree makes a demand upon us in a higher and more economic and poetic sense. They have a permanence not given to other plants. They can be trained and man can watch them grow into usefulness and beauty even as children grow.

Now listen to our final call; We speak to farmers, one and all, In these terse, emphatic words: Plant trees and trees to shield your herds, Your gardens and your homes from cold, For beauteous trees outweigh your gold, And when the close of life draws near, Your children's gratitude will fill Your hearts with the prophetic "Peace, good will."—The Farmer.

W. Mabon, Roseberry, Man., Feb. 18, 1900: "The Nor-West Farmer is a first-class agricultural paper. Would not be without it. Every farmer in the northwest should take it."

Forestry in the West.

A sum of \$15,000 has been put in the estimates for the encouragement of tree planting in the west. Hon. Clifford Sifton explained that E. Stewart would have charge of this work with the help of two assistants.

There had been a good deal of work done by farmers in tree planting, but it had not been very successful. What was now desired was to carry on this work in a systematic way and give it a fair chance. One of the assistants to Mr. Stewart will be Norman M. Ross, B. S. A., a gentleman who has taken a course at Guelph Agricultural College, has been engaged for some time at the Indian Head Farm and also employed in the work of forestry by the Ontario Government. He has also been abroad to study forestry in other countries.

James Voodre, Boissevain, Man., Feb. 12, 1901: "I feel pleased to say I would not wish for any better paper than The Nor-West Farmer. I think it is cheap for twice what it costs, and for the book, 'Things Worth Knowing,' it is worth as much to a man as the price of the paper."

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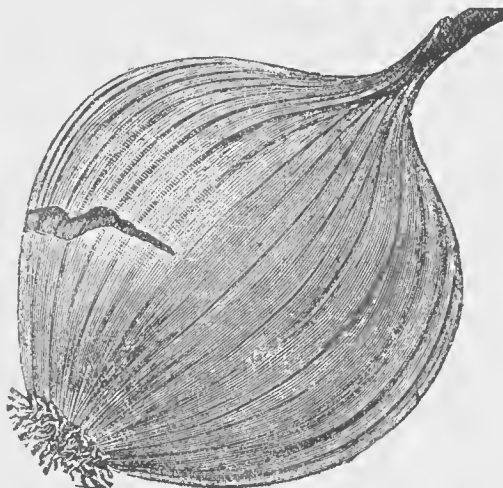
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The "Bulge" in Wheat.

A Manitoba Romance, by Guelph Owen,
Neepawa, Man.

CHAPTER I.

It was a beautiful Manitoba evening in the early springtime. The sun had just sunk below the prairie horizon, coloring the western sky with a bright roseate hue. The air, warm and balmy, invigorated and refreshed the tired laborer as he followed his team to the stable from the field where he had been trudging in the new-turned furrows all day long.

Jack Welland gathered up the reins of his ponies, and with a chirp and a flick of the whip, urged the sleek little animals to a faster gait. He was returning from a trip to the nearest market town—about twelve miles from his homestead—and it could be easily observed from the expression of his face that his mind was in a state of unrest and dissatisfaction.

"I don't know," he soliloquized, "if I have done the right thing. But it's done now; and what's finished, is finished. I wonder if I had better tell Susie? No, she'll think I was a fool, sure! And, besides, I don't want the laugh turned on me by that English cad."

"Get up!" This to the ponies after a short pause, denoted his determination to keep his secret to himself, and also to cajole the fiery little broncho he called Nancy, which had shied out of the road at the appearance of a badger which was scuttling over the chocolate-colored turf of a newly ploughed field to the right of him.

"Guess I'll stop a little while at the church before I go home. Let's see. Susie will be there, probably. If she is, I hope Charley Bond isn't. His English ideas and 'don-cher-knows,' I should think, would make Susie detest him."

Honest Jack Welland's forehead contracted into a dark frown as he uttered the last sentence. Jack and Susie had been sweethearts from childhood. Hand in hand they had trudged to school along the crooked and snarled trail to the little school-house, which was perched on a small eminence on the banks of the Little Saskatchewan. Many were the days they had walked the distance of three miles to this little building, the only educational resource that then existed in the district. But as years went by, and boy and girl grew from innocent childhood to mature man and womanhood, the course of their lives, which was kept apart by the intervening years, had gradually, but surely, met again a short time before this story opens. Susie Melton, when about eighteen years of age, had departed for one of the eastern cities, where she had taken a complete course in a fashionable seminary; and, after teaching a term or two at a considerable distance from home, had returned, an accomplished school teacher. She was given charge of the very same little school house where she and Jack Welland had learned to read, write and "cipher." The affection of childhood between these two mortals, instead of dying a purely natural death during the absence of one from the other, seem-

ed to wax stronger as time passed, so that Susie, the school teacher, loved Jack Welland, the honest, handsome, well-to-do farmer, as truly and deeply as ever woman loved when she bestows that priceless gift to man.

Their engagement had already been whispered about by the gossips of the locality, and this rumor had the coloring of fact, as it was noticed that a beautiful residence was well under way of construction on John Welland's farm just opposite the substantial home of the Meltons. No cloud had yet arisen in the horizon of the happiness of these two people until the appearance of a young Englishman on the scene—Charles Bond.

Bond was supposed to be a "remit-tance" man. That is, one who receives money at regular periods from parents or relatives in the Old Country. Nobody could vouch for the correctness of this surmise concerning Bond, and nobody seemed to care. He had arrived in the neighborhood, purchased a farm, and settled down to farm—as it appeared to be—among the thrifty settlers of that flourishing section of the province. He appeared to be honest and straightforward in all his dealings with his neighbors, although his acquaintances conceived a peculiar aversion towards him. In the eyes of John Welland Bond had a fault which would be an insurmountable barrier between the friendship of these two men—that is, he liked Susie Melton; and Susie knew it, although she gave him no encouragement. Still Bond followed her about like a faithful dog, and whenever he could secure an opportunity of speaking to her, or bestowing upon her little attentions he would do so, much to the chagrin of Susie, and also to the vexation of our hero—Jack Welland. It was no wonder, then, that poor Jack complained of it that night to Susan as they drove toward her home.

"Why, you know, Jack, that I give him no encouragement."

"No, Susie; but he is so frequently in your company that—well, I don't like him almost dogging your footsteps. There is something about him that I do not understand. Something that seems to indicate that he has a past or—"

Susie turned upon him, and her eyes flashed.

"I do not wish any criticism of my company to-night, Mr. Welland. Charlie Bond is a gentleman. When I wish any assistance from you again I shall call upon you to render it."

"Why, Susie, what do you mean?" Jack asked. He was unprepared for this retort from her. Never before had he known her to display any resentment toward him.

"I mean this: I do not think you have any authority to dictate to me, sir. I am mistress of my own actions, and I release you from our engagement."

So saying she slipped the little gold circlet off her slender finger and gave it to him. Then she hid her face in her hands and burst into a fit of violent sobbing, while tears of mortification and anger trickled down her cheeks. These signs of emotion she checked, however, by a superhuman effort on her part and the utilization of a lace handkerchief. Poor Susie! Had she not borne enough already from the detestable attentions of Charlie Bond, beyond receiving the insinuation from her lover that she had encouraged them? She thought this was too much, and, in a moment of wounded pride had broken off their engagement. Oh, how she loved Jack; and this had been their first quarrel. But now it was too late. It would never do to throw her arms around his neck and say, "Jack, please forgive me. I was all at fault." "No," whispered pride, "he had not any right to dictate to you. Let him make amends!" And so she sat silent and impassive as they rode past the scattered farmhouses from which the twinkling lights gleamed forth like so many beacon stars in the gloaming.

This was too sudden for poor Jack. Could he believe his senses? Susie,

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R. A. HARVIE, Room 211, McIntyre Block.
WINNIPEG, Man.
SURGEON DENTIST.

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the beloved being at his side, had returned the ring that he had placed upon her finger only at Christmas time! He could not be silent, he must learn his fate and know thereby as to his life-long happiness, or what would be to him an empty existence without her, whom he had learned to regard as a part of his own life. He could not give her up. The very thought tore his heart.

"Susie," he said, taking her soft hand in his, and gazing at her with his very soul in his eyes, "do not forget me so soon. I am very sorry that I have wounded you unknowingly. Oh, you know I love you better than my own life. Forgive me—do forgive me, dearest."

Her hand still lay in his. Would she put aside her pride and ask him for his forgiveness, as he rightly deserved, or would she teach him a les-

son? Two large tears fell on his hand as he clasped hers, while the battle between pride and love waged within her heart. She was about to reply when the rumbling of a buggy was heard behind them, and as it turned out and passed, the voice of Charlie Bond called out to Jack:

"Hello, Welland! Have you been to Hilton to-day?"

"Yes," Jack answered.

"Do you know what wheat's worth?"

"This morning the best was quoted at one dollar and fifty-five cents. I don't know anything since, but the buyers seemed quite keen at the price then."

"Well," resumed Bond from over his shoulder, "I saw Silas Murray back at the corner, and he said that one sixty-eight was the price at four

o'clock this afternoon, and good prospects for a rise."

Welland did not reply as Bond's buggy was then out of the hearing of his voice. Susie, during the conversation, had remained silent; having withdrawn her hand from Jack's at Bond's impolite interruption. Afterwards they drove along in silence and were soon within view of the lights of Susie's home. They were at this moment passing along a part of the road that ran near the edge of a cliff, and down below them they could hear the rippling sound of the river as it rolled onward toward the west.

Both Susie and John involuntarily shuddered as they passed this spot. A premonition of some future event concerning this place seemed to fill their minds, as John could see that Susie gazed down into the chasm, seemingly fascinated, as they hurried past.

However, they were soon opposite the gate of the lane leading up to her home. He assisted her to alight, and as he placed her hand on his arm for assistance, his blood seemed to bound through his veins, and his nerves thrilled with the ecstasy of her presence.

Instead of walking toward the house, as was their wont, she went to the ponies and patted their smooth velvet faces. Jack watched her for a moment, then stepped to her side. Surely she must have forgiven him, although she had not yet so intimated.

"Do you admire the ponies?" he asked, as she patted the neck of Murphy, while Nancy appeared jealous of the caress bestowed by so fair a hand. "They are my favorites. I take them always when I wish to go a long distance and get there in a hurry."

How little he knew at that moment.



STRONG PEOPLE RULE THE WORLD

"Weakness Is a Crime."

There is honor and happiness in vigorous manhood and womanhood. Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength in every organ, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicocele, Weak Back and General Debility?

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is the weak man's friend. "Worth its weight in gold" has been said of it thousands of times by rejuvenated men and women. It is a certain cure. It warms the heart, expands the vitality, drives out disease, and makes health and strength. Try it and be happy.

PAY WHEN CURED.

That is my proposition to all men and women who suffer from Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pains in any part of the body, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Torpid Liver and all ailments peculiar to either sex. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will cure quickly and forever all troubles of this character, and I guarantee a cure in every case I accept, and ask no pay until you are cured, if you will secure me.

If you are tired of useless drugging and have spent all your time and money without benefits, call or write to-day. I ask no money until you are cured, and if I fail, it costs you nothing. I have made over 50,000 people strong and vigorous, and they never tire of praising my wonder-working remedy. Write for my beautiful book, which describes my treatment and gives full information.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of another make which has burned and blistered you or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St. Toronto.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

how soon these requisites would be utilized in an event that was to play an important part in the directing of both their destinies.

Susie did not speak immediately, but when she was at the gate bade him a formal "Good night!" thanked him for his services, and then walked up to the house.

Jack, who understood this action to mean that he was not to "come in," stepped into his buggy, turned his horses' heads around and started toward his home. Susie could hear the wheel of the rig grind against the box as the buggy was turning, but she really did not believe Jack would go home before he had called at the house.

"He is just as mean as he can be!" she said, stamping her foot. "Because I said good-night, who would have thought he would act so ridiculously." And two more tears stood on her lashes ready to drop at any moment. She watched the receding buggy and its occupant disappear in the fast gathering gloom of the long twilight, then turned and went into the house.

Jack Welland pursued his way homeward that night a changed man. He had loved and loved deeply. And that love had been tramped upon. What difference did it make now whether he lived or not? If he was at fault he had asked for forgiveness; but that had even been withheld from him. Jack Welland's face turned pale and his lips took a firm, set appearance as he said out of his deep love for the one woman who was so dear to him: "I would that I had never known her."

(To be continued.)

Eggs and How to Prepare Them.

On the farm where good fresh eggs may be had and not the old, cold storage eggs of the large market, it is well to prepare them in a variety of ways that they may be always appreciated. There are always so many things to do on a farm that it is necessary to learn to do the work as rapidly as possible so as to be able to get it done and have leisure for reading. Much time may be saved by using a dover beater to beat the yolks and a wire beater for the whites. The dover beater cuts the whites up too much. Put the yolks in a bowl and the whites in a platter for beating.

For light omelets beat the whites with a little salt and the yolks with as many tablespoonfuls of milk or water as there are eggs. Put an even tablespoonful of butter in a pan and have it hot, then mix the eggs lightly together and put in an oven as quickly as possible. Bake three minutes and serve on hot platter at once. Chopped ham, oysters or anything wished may be used to place over the omelet.

Shirred eggs make a very palatable breakfast dish. Put each yolk in a separate cup, beat the whites with a little salt until light, fill small cups with the white, and pour a yolk on top of the white in each cup, being careful that it stays on top. Put in the oven and bake. They are very nice for individual serving.

A little lemon juice or vinegar put in the water will help to keep poached eggs in good shape. Have the water boiling hard, then put the eggs in it.

Eggs should be put in cold water when boiled, for the egg heats through as the water heats and the white next the shell don't become hard as when placed in boiling water and are more easily digested when thus cooked. If soft eggs are desired, let the water just come to a boil. Medium, boil one minute, and hard boiled eggs, longer.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

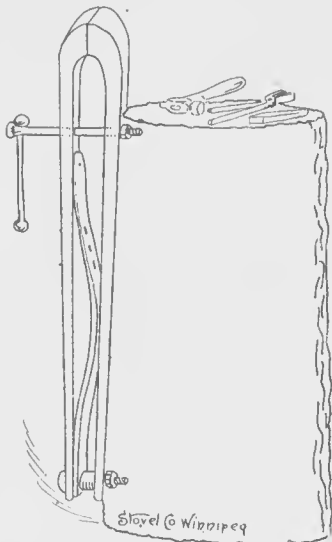
How to Keep Boys on the Farm.

By Alex. Mc Lay, Horse Hills, Alta.

To make boys stay on the farm and make farm life interesting, build a good warm workshop, where farm implements, harness, etc., can be repaired on wet and stormy days. There the boys can be taught lessons of thrift, economy and industry. The workshop, tool chest, anvil, vise, and forge are found on every well equipped farm. And the farmer who has boys and invests in a blacksmith's outfit will soon find them doing nearly all the blacksmithing required.

The implements required at first may be few and inexpensive, a portable forge, anvil, hand hammer and sledge, tongs, cold chisel, pincers, a few drills, with drill stock, punches (which are easily made after you get started), trough for holding water for tempering and cooling tools, and a grindstone.

Jack Welland pursued his way homeward that night a changed man. He had loved and loved deeply. And that love had been tramped upon. What difference did it make now whether he lived or not? If he was at fault he had asked for forgiveness; but that had even been withheld from him. Jack Welland's face turned pale and his lips took a firm, set appearance as he said out of his deep love for the one woman who was so dear to him: "I would that I had never known her."



The anvil should not weigh less than 100 lbs. When lighter than this it does not offer sufficient stability. Set it upon a wooden block so that the face will be on a level with the workman's waist. The amateur can get along very well for some time with the above mentioned tools and when he gets more knowledge of the business and wants to do more particular jobs he will be able to forge his own tools.

Many home-made contrivances can be made which will be found useful. Time will be saved as well as money. The boys will become handy and in spare moments will be found working out many mechanical problems. All of which will count in this age of progress.

Let me tell how amateurs can make a cheap vise that will do nearly all the work on the farm. Get the beam off an old iron plow, cut it into halves, stave up the two thickest ends same as shown in the cut, punch one hole in each large enough for the screw, which can be bought at the hardware store. Get an old spring from a wagon seat and rivet it on as shown in the illustration, it will throw the vise open when using it. I made a vise which I have used for years and it is still as good as ever.

The vise is bolted on to the block of wood shown on the right. It is about four feet high and as large as you can get. The top is handy for laying tools on.

To make the farm home cheerful and happy for the boys and girls it is necessary to have a good, comfortable house, well provided for, especial-

ly with plenty of good books, agricultural papers and music.

Subscribe for the Nor-West Farmer, read the numerous articles it contains carefully, for they are all written by practical men, and if their advice is followed fewer mistakes will be made and farming will then be found more profitable as well as more interesting. Try to spend the evenings sociably. Let the boys and girls visit each other's homes occasionally, learn to sing and play some kind of musical instrument. Now and then have a little hop. The boys will then stay at home, have less temptation to visit the saloon, and will care less for city life.

Who Was Hurt?

"O Garland! How could you be so rude?"

"I didn't want her," the little girl answered with a pout, "and so I just got rid of her. Ester is no baby; she isn't afraid to walk a mile by herself."

"I could not have believed," Mrs. Ross said, mournfully, "that my daughter could deliberately do what was both rude and unkind."

Garland kept a stiff upper lip and tried to look unconcerned; as a matter of fact she was ready to cry, and would have given a great deal to undo what an angry impulse had suggested and bad temper had carried out.

Ester Haydon was her cousin and her guest, and the two had gone to Plunkett's meadow to meet some other girls for an afternoon's picnic. But Garland's quick temper had been ruffled by something that Ester meant for play, and she had slipped off home, leaving the little cousin among strangers to come back alone.

"I will not send you back," said the mother, "because I do not want to give Essie a disagreeable companion;" and in a few minutes Garland saw the phaeton whirling down the road, with nurse and Baby Laura in it, in the direction of Plunkett's meadow. Our bad tempered little girl bit her lip with vexation; a drive in the phaeton would have been so nice.

"Well! How went the picnic?" asked Mr. Ross, who had been in the city all day, and came out on the electric car just in time for tea.

"It was fine!" cried Ester, her eyes sparkling. "The meadow is the prettiest place I ever saw, Uncle, and full of violets and buttercups. I saw a soldier blackbird, too, with red caplets, and I heard a field lark sing. I gathered these watercresses myself. It was great fun, though I was a good deal scared by a crawfish."

"Did you get acquainted with the girls?"

"Yes, indeed, Uncle Ross; they called me 'Essie' right off, and were as nice as anything to me. Aunt Carrie was good enough to send the phaeton for us, and we all piled in together and had a lovely drive back in the twilight."

"How about my Posie?" asked Garland's father, turning to her with questioning eyes. "Did she enjoy the picnic?"

"No," said Garland, crossly, "it was stupid."

"How about the buttercups and violets?"

"I didn't see them."

"Nor the red shouldered blackbird?"

"I didn't care for it."

Mr. Ross took out of his pocket a pretty little white and gold volume and laid it on the table. "A little bird told me—not the soldier blackbird," he said, "that one of these two little girls had been badly treated to-day, and had her feelings hurt. I thought I would give her a little present to make the hurt feelings well; but which of these little girls was the hurt one?"

Mr. Ross looked from Garland to Ester. Garland's face was dark and moody; Ester's was bright and fair. "I am obliged to think, little daughter, he said, 'that the book is yours.'"

Foot Elm.

This, like all other good things, is imitated. Get the genuine. 25 cents at all drug stores or from Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., postage free.

SMOKER'S CANCER

Cancer of the Lip caused by Irritation of the Pipe. A new Method of Treating It.

Cancer of the lip came to be termed "Smoker's Cancer" on account of the frequency with which it occurred among those addicted to the use of the pipe. Any continued irritation, however, may bring it on, such as the habit of biting the lip or the licking of postage stamps. First it starts as a small crack, then begins to spread until the whole lip is involved, then a great portion of the cheek, then the jaw bone itself. Even the removal of a large portion of the jaw bone is of little avail to check the progress of the disease which is most deadly and destructive. The only way to reach it is to have the cancer germs in the blood destroyed, then the local manifestation on the lip or elsewhere on the body will soon disappear. It is especially desirable in this form of cancer to take our constitutional remedy in the earliest stage of the disease, before much of the lip and cheek have been eaten away, because, however effectual our remedy may be in checking and curing cancer, we cannot guarantee that it will remove the disfigurement of the features brought about by great destruction of the tissue. If you have "Smoker's Cancer," apply at once, enclosing 2 stamps, for our treatise, "Cancer, its Cause and Cure," and learn how our constitutional remedy will cure you without the necessity of operation. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

"Oh, no, father!" Garland cried, half vexed and half amused, partly ready to cry, and yet verging on laughter. "Oh, no. I was rude and unkind to Ester, and I hope you will give her the book."

"But I didn't mind a bit!" cried the little cousin, eagerly; "I knew you would soon be pleased again, Posie, and I was having a happy time. I think it has been the very happiest picnic!" she concluded, with a sigh of contentment.

Out of the other pocket there came a second tiny white and gold volume, and two little girls had their names written in them, I do not know whether they were volumes of song or story, but I know that forever and ever they will remind two cousins of the fact that the hurter is always the one most hurt; that unkindness is a boomerang, which wounds most deeply the hand that throws it.—Elizabeth P. Allen in Youth's Evangelist.

Lamp burners can be easily cleaned by boiling them for a little while in soda and water. Some people use vinegar in sal soda water.

—SPOONER'S—

COPPERINE
MACHINERY
BOX METAL

Hardwares Sell It.

MAKES OLD MACHINES GOOD AS NEW

Anti-Friction. Saves Oil.

Boxes never Heat. Can make your Boxes right at home by wood fire.

Best Box Metal in the World.

Order Copperine. Take no other.

Wears longer.

Cheaper than Babbitt Metal.

Country Homes.

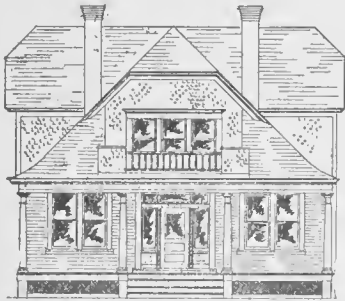
(Continued.)

By W. A. Elliott, Architect, Brandon, Man.

(Type-written specifications for residences only, with working drawings, will be supplied by Mr. Elliott for a charge of three-quarters of one per cent of the cost.)

THE PARLOR.

The parlor should not be kept too dark. Carpets, instead of hardwood floors, are most commonly used in this room. Use a cabinet mantle for display of bric-a-brac. The most suitable woods for finishing are silver birch, plain, curly or bird's-eye maple. Quartered oak, ash and cherry are sometimes used, but generally the lighter



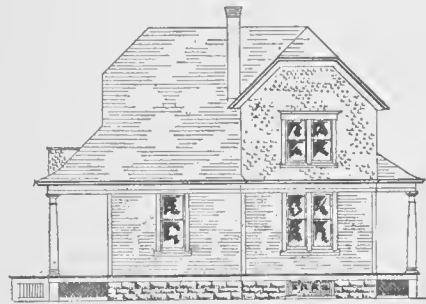
FRONT ELEVATION

In this design a good arrangement of floor plans has been sought, with plain but neat exterior. This style of house should meet the requirements of many farmers in this country. Estimated cost to build; \$1,200 to \$1,400.

colored woods are best. Neatly molded cornices give a splendid finish to this room.

THE SITTING ROOM.

The sitting room is your living room



SIDE ELEVATION

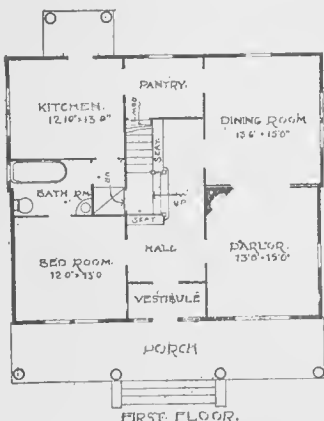
and should be bright and cheerful. It may open into the parlor, hall and bedroom, and should have a fire-place, and a handsome bay or other window, giving a view to the front of the premises. Quartered oak, cherry or pine are good woods for the finish.

THE DINING ROOM.

The dining room for an ordinary house should be 12 to 15 feet wide by 15 to 18 feet long and larger in proportion for larger houses. A bay window or conservatory may open from this room.

THE KITCHEN.

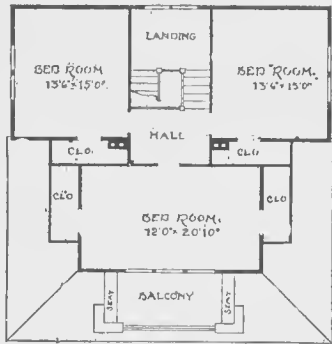
The kitchen, with its closets and pantries and its connection with dining room, cellar, etc., should be the most



FIRST FLOOR.

thoroughly studied of all the apartments of the house. If possible a kit-

chen should have a pantry of its own, which we call the kitchen pantry, to be used for kitchen articles. This room should be lighted and ventilated from the outside, as all pantries should be. Never have a large pantry without a window on the outside. Its arrangement of cupboards, shelves, bins, etc.,



SECOND FLOOR.

should be carefully considered. When possible a serving or butler's pantry should connect the kitchen and the dining room. It should contain cupboards, shelving and drawers for dining room supplies only. Hard pine, natural finish, is a good wood to use for the finishing of this room; but when soft wood is used graining is the most durable.

(To be continued.)

A hot water bag will be found of great benefit in cases of illness. Of course bottles of heated water or hot bricks wrapped in flannel may be used, but they are not so easily used. It is especially good for invalids.

Pyramid Pile Cure.

Physicians Recommend It, Druggists Sell It, Everybody Praises It.

If we could sell one package of Pyramid Pile Cure to every person in America who is troubled with piles and who would gladly give the 50 cents to be rid of piles, we would have about ten million dollars. The only reason that we don't sell that many packages this year is that we will not be able to get ten million people to try it. Just one application will prove its merit and amply repay the cost of the whole box.

The effect is immediate. Comfort comes at once and continued treatment will cure any case, no matter how bad.

Pyramid Pile Cure soothes the inflamed surface the instant it touches it, heals it, reduces the swelling and puts the parts into a healthy, active condition. There is no substitute for it. Nothing compares with it.

We have never heard of a single case that it failed to cure; we have heard of thousands that it has cured quickly and completely.

Here are a couple of letters recently received.

From Geo. C. Geick, Owen Mills, Mo.:

"Some time ago I bought a package of Pyramid Pile Cure for my wife, who had suffered very much. The first trial did her more good than anything she has ever tried. It is just what is claimed for it."

From Richard Loan, Whipple, Ohio: "I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and am entirely pleased and satisfied with results. It does the work and no mistake."

The proprietors of the Pyramid Pile Cure could publish columns of similar letters, but these are enough to show what it will do in different cases.

All druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you. It is 50 cents per package and made only by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich.

Housekeeping or Home-Making.

That housekeeping is one thing and home-making another, is a truth too little appreciated. To be sure, home-making is impossible without a certain amount of housekeeping, but the wife and mother should keep a sharp lookout on the dividing line, for the minute she makes housekeeping of more consequence than husband and children, she defeats her own end.

Housekeeping is in itself an art; and to be a good wife and mother, housekeeper and home-maker at the same time, gives full scope for all the brains and learning, judgment, taste and ingenuity that the brightest woman possesses; there's no occasion for her to clamor for a broader sphere.

There are a few inviolable rules that apply to the making of every home, but the greater part of them are more or less elastic. The real home-maker must, to a certain extent, be a law unto herself; adapting them to her circumstances and surroundings, and to the peculiarities and needs of every member of her family. In other words, the question of whether a wife shall make a real home, or only keep a house in good running order, is not in the least a question of money, or of her "faculty" to work, but of character and of her estimate of values.

If she is naturally orderly, it is the easiest thing in the world to carry the trait to extremes, and to forget that housekeeping is a means to an end, and is of far less consequence than the comfort and happiness of her family. If she is nervous and fretful, the home life is thus endangered; but such a wife and mother is often actuated by the most beautiful spirit, and pitiful as it is, she really has a thousand chances of succeeding where the selfish woman has one.

Aside from overwork, very much of the irritability of wives and mothers comes of expecting too much from themselves, as well as from others, and from not being reconciled to the inevitable. Have a high standard of duty by all means, but be a little lenient with yourself when you fall below it, as you surely will. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families; dishes will be broken, food burned or undercooked, and wide-awake children will make havoc with their clothes. Perhaps you are naturally neat and orderly, and "John," or one of the children, is not. Is there a grain of sense in making yourself and them uncomfortable (if you do not sour the child's disposition for life) by fretting and nagging? This sort of trait is in-born, and you cannot possibly make it second nature. Give line on line and precept on precept to the children, but pick up after John and look for his his good traits.

Fight down your woman's propensity for looking at things in a narrow way, and quit making mountains out of mole hills. Be just as patient with the other minor faults of your children. You surely cannot expect them to inherit only the good qualities of yourself and John, and back to the third and fourth generation.

Fight down every sign of senseless neatness, as you do every propensity to fret and scold. Children are shrewder judges of human nature than we give them credit for being, and they very soon know whether they are the very apple of your eye, or are held respon-

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health

sible for nine-tenths of the drudgery that you make for yourself.

Now don't think for a minute that I am advocating shiftless housekeeping, for no one but a hobby-rider could abominate it worse. But sensible cleanliness and comfortable system and order is one thing, and repelling neatness and order and system enough to make a house frigid the year round is quite another. A sort of orderly disorder does not mean dust and dirt of any kind, or shabbiness and chaos. In fact, nothing gives a room a more home-like air than having its belongings show that they are used. Why, everything in such a room seems to say "come in and be comfortable," and not "hands off."

In short, then, the true home-maker is a happy combination of the "Martha" and "Mary" sort of woman, for while not "troubled about many things," she leaves none of the essential ones undone, and yet "chooses the better part" and gives to love the first best place. Her house is healthfully clean from cellar to attic, but painfully neat nowhere; it is orderly and systematic enough to keep the machinery running smoothly, but not so prim that anyone is afraid of incurring reproachful looks or words by misplacing a chair; and if books and papers are now and then left scattered around, one is not told of it at the breakfast-table next morning. The meals are well cooked and served on time; the beds thoroughly aired every morning, and sunshine and fresh air coaxed into the farthest corner of every room.

If she can only spare one corner of the sitting-room for John's special belongings, he is privileged to do precisely as he chooses there, whether it is her idea of housekeeping or not. The children's rights are also respected, and by gaining their respect and love, they soon feel themselves partners with mother, and are glad to do the things she wants them to do.—County Gentleman.

A little salt sprinkled on a hot stove will remove any disagreeable odor.

Persistence is everything. It is not enough to set business going to give it a direction and a start. You must follow it up, and never take your hand off until the very end.—Guicciardini.

MUSIC BARGAINS IN MUSIC DOHERTY ORGANS MUSIC

We have on hand some choice Doherty & Co. make of Organs ALL, NEW, which we are desirous of clearing out, and are offering them at very low figures. Intending buyers should get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We also have some excellent WHALEY-ROYCE make of Pianos, which we are offering at exceptionally low prices.

We carry in stock here a most complete line of the most popular Sheet Music, Music Books and Musical Instruments of all kinds. Write us for our catalogue—the largest and most complete in the Music Trade.

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Canada's Greatest Music House. Head Office Toronto

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Winnipeg.

When the Fever Comes.

Stevens sat by the table in his little room away up next the roof, and read the letter through once more, and then he threw it down beside the lamp and swore.

"To think that Fred should make such a fool of himself," he said. The idea of a man giving up the position of head accountant with a firm like Franks & Calderhead to go back in the army. And when he has had eighteen months of it too, to judge by; The man must be crazy! Catch Augustus Stevens inside of a blue coat again—well, I guess not! I took off my uniform at San Francisco and have never had it on since. Never will have either! And he was just as tickled as I to take off his straight jacket and put on civilian's; and now to think that he has completely forgotten the heat, the awful 'hikes' and the canned salmon—oough! It makes me mad to think of it!"

He put his hat on with a jerk and stamped out down the stairs, mumbling abuses against anyone who could be such a fool as to want to go back again after having been through it all.

"He ain't got as much sense as a 'rookie,'" Stevens told himself at the foot of the three flights of stairs. "The greenest guy in the awkward squad would know better than to ask the captain for service a second time, but here's Fred going right back into it all again. What on earth can the fellow mean?"

A group of young men in front of the store at the corner asked him to join a game of football, but he refused curtly and continued walking down the street. His chum's action worried and puzzled him, and the more he thought of it the more thoroughly he became convinced that something was wrong. Surely no one who had seen twelve months' hard service about Manila, who had lived for weeks on end—and seemingly without end—on canned salmon and hard tack, and not enough of that; who had gone a whole year without one single drink of decent water, surely no one in his senses would do so senseless a thing. It was pure idiocy. Fred was getting good wages, too—\$75 a month; surely it could not be lack of money that forced him back again into the ranks. Could it be a girl? "By jove, that's it! It's a girl," Stevens almost shouted, stopping dead still to marvel at his obtuseness in not divining the reason before. "I'll go right back and write him a letter and tell him not to make such a fool of himself. Over a girl, too! I'll fix that!"

He set off at a rapid walk toward his stairway, for his duty lay plain before him now. He did not think of what he would say in the letter, but Fred had always taken advice. That was enough; he would do it now. He would show him how senseless it was to give up his freedom, perhaps his life, when there was so much pleasure to be had from keeping both. He would tell him there were plenty of other girls as handsome. Fred would give it up, for didn't he take his advice and tie on her door knob the golden curl she had given him when Savannah Carson went with Frank Tallman to the debating society in their school days? And Fred did not get over his love for that girl in a whole year. In fact, Stevens did not think he really had at all until now. Yes; it was his duty to save Fred, and he would.

Back again in his own room Stevens sat down to write, but the thoughts and words he wanted would not come.

"Dear Friend," he began, and then stopped. What would he say next? Clearly what that idiot needed was to be called hard names, and he deserved them, too; but hard names look bad on paper, and besides, wouldn't good sound reasoning carry more weight? Of course it would! Fred would understand it all, he was sure.

He knew how little Fred cared for danger, but it might be a good point to tell him how thankful he ought to be that he wasn't killed the time the

When buying—why not get the best?

The Quality of the Oil is the
LIFE of the PAINT.

Stephens'

Made with Manitoba Raw
and Boiled Linseed Oil.

PURE READY MIXED PAINT

What's in a name? Would not a rose by any other name be just as sweet? Possibly, and possibly other Paints may be just as good as Stephens'. But why would you buy "just as good as" when for the same money you can get "THE BEST." It takes a man of strong mendacious nerve to tell you he sells a better paint than STEPHENS', but lots of people will say they have "just as good." "Beware, for he is fooling thee." Get the genuine and then you know where you are at.

Sold by up-to-date hardware dealers between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

Manufactured by

G. F. STEPHENS & CO, Ltd., Winnipeg.

shell burst under him as he scaled the trenches at "Caribou Hill," and that he should not tempt Providence again.

But that was a great charge.

A thousand thoughts came surging to his mind, and the disgusted look died out of his face. In its place came an eager, anticipating, fiercely joyful expression as he saw again the thin, disordered but unwavering and unbroken line of brown and blue go surging across the rice field, and waist-deep through the Concordia against that bank of yellow clay, with its screen of palm trees at the top, from which the Mauser bullets came in hissing, ever-thickening swarms. The fever of battle was in his veins just as it had been that day when he saw the gallant Fortson go storming up the face of the hill, into the very muzzles of those little black tubes which were spitting blotches of red flames faster than one could count. He was only dimly conscious of what it all meant, yet he was vaguely certain that he was mechanically loading and firing with the rest and always running towards the hill. What in the world could Tom Billings find to catch his toe on in such a level place and what made him lay still so long? Why didn't he get up and go on? Could it be that so slight a fall had hurt him so he could not move? That was a steep climb and he wanted air, but here he was at the top at last. O, yes, there must be the enemy running toward the river half a hundred yards away. And there were Fred and Bill and as many as twenty more who could not crowd up to the front of the trench, spreading out to the right and left and shooting into the fleeing mass. What were they stopping there for? Why didn't they go on? The one thing that kept coming uppermost in his mind was that the enemy were over there behind that line of bush, and he started forward again, never heeding the fact that the heated barrel of his rifle was burning into the palm of his hand. Then there had come that great red glare, and—

* * *

It was nearing election time and some politicians came trooping down the street, their band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." The lights from

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BAKING POWDER

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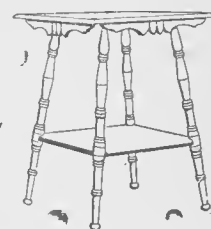
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AGENTS WANTED.

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the torches in their hands came upward through the little windows and shot strange and grotesque shadows upon the ceiling of the room; but Stevens did not see them.

He found himself standing rigid and immovable at "attention," gazing, through a blur of tears, straight before him as in the old days when the band played "To Colors" at "retreat." After the band has passed out of hearing and its music had been swallowed up by the din and jangle of the street below, he sat down again by the table and wrote with a steady hand and fixed purpose:

"Speak to recruiting officer and hold vacancy for me. I am coming on first train.

Your comrade,
STEVE."

To remove rust from steel, put the article, if possible, in a dish of kerosene oil or else wrap the steel in a cloth saturated with the oil. Leave it a day or two. Then apply, if the spot is obstinate, salt wet with hot vinegar, or scour with brickdust. Rinse thoroughly in hot water and dry with a flannel cloth, giving a last polish with a clean flannel and a little sweet oil.

When it is desired to quickly stir together flour and water or flour and milk, to use in thickening a gravy, it can be done very quickly by using an egg beater. The gravy will not need straining if this is done. A few strokes of a good beater will remove every lump, and a smooth sauce or gravy is assured. I learned this from an indifferent servant girl, but have passed it on to other domestics, as well as relatives and friends, all of whom regard it as a time-saver worth knowing.

Put away that feather duster! What's the use of sweeping if you are going to throw the dust back on the floor? Get a yard of cheesecloth—common quilt lining will answer—hem it, and then you will have a duster that is of some use. With it you can wipe up the dirt and shake it out of doors. But don't depend on one duster; make two or three so that they can be put in wash and you can have a clean one occasionally.—Good Housekeeping.

It is entirely possible to make a tough steak tender, and it is well to know how. Take a round steak, sear it well on a hot skillet, nearly cover with boiling water and let simmer for several hours. A nice flour gravy may be made to serve with the meat. During the cold days, when the range is going all the time, this will be found an economical way to use a tough steak.

A big man boxed a little boy's ears the other day, and I straightway decided to look up a cutting I made some time ago on the danger of this common parental habit. Here it is, and if anyone who reads this has ever boxed a child's ears I hope it will never occur again: Thousands of cases of permanent deafness, by rupture of the drum of the ears, are occasioned by this heartless punishment. Nor is that the worst possibility. The concussion to the delicate brain may, and no doubt often has, resulted in early epilepsy. One or more of the fragile blood vessels are ruptured; a clot of blood forms on the impressionable brain, a spasm occurs and epilepsy begins, possibly to end in idiocy. When unreasonable people are tempted to strike they should first tie their hands and feet.

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Honor Graduate of Toronto University.
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Passed the Million Dollar Mark.

Over 40,000 Members.

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

This purely Canadian Fraternal Insurance and Benefit Society, which held its 21st annual meeting recently, celebrated the event of the accumulation in its surplus insurance fund (after the payment of over two and a half millions of dollars to its members and their dependents) of over \$1,000,000.

The reports from all parts of the Dominion are very encouraging, and the officers look forward confidently to a large increase in membership the present year. The number of applications received during January and February were several hundreds in excess of those received for same months last year, and \$20 were received for March.

The recent meeting of the High Court in Sarnia, Ontario, was noted for the harmony and good feeling displayed, and the delegates returned home determined to work harder than ever before to upbuild the Order in their several localities.

Every department of the society's business is in a healthy condition, and with a splendid staff of field workers, under an experienced and energetic superintendent of organization, there is no doubt as to the results.

Last year was the best year the Order has experienced in Manitoba in increase in membership and surplus funds. With two energetic organizers in the Province this year, under the superintendence of D. E. McKinnon, District High Secretary, there is no doubt but last year's record will be surpassed.

The society's funds are all invested in Canada, as the following list of investments will show:—

Dominion of Canada stock	\$100,000 00
Deposited with the Government, Province of Quebec	5,000 00
British Mortgage and Loan Co., Stratford	20,000 00
Bank of Hamilton, Morden, Man.	10,000 00
Bank of Hamilton, Winkler, Man.	10,000 00
Bank of Hamilton, Hamiota, Man.	10,000 00
Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I.	10,000 00
Central Canada L. & S. Co., Toronto	30,000 00
City of Brantford, debentures	14,658 76
City of Brantford, debentures	5,325 59
City of Belleville, debentures	10,176 10
City of Chatham, debentures	19,620 51
City of Chatham, debentures	7,204 56
City of Guelph, debentures	10,253 72
City of Guelph, debentures	9,194 66
City of Ottawa, debentures	2,881 29
City of St. Catharines, debentures	16,187 29
City of St. Thomas, debentures	37,048 51
City of Winnipeg, debentures	21,876 06
City of Winnipeg, debentures	20,161 48
Freehold L. & S. Co., Toronto	20,000 00
Hamilton Provident & L. Society, Hamilton	20,000 00
Huron & Erie L. & S. Co., London	10,000 00
Imperial Loan and Savings Co., Toronto	20,000 00
Landed Banking Co., Hamilton	20,000 00
London Loan Co. of Canada, London	10,000 00
Ontario L. & Debenture Co., London	20,000 00
Province of Quebec, bonds	7,149 37
Royal L. & S. Co., Brantford	20,000 00
Royal Bank of Canada, Nelson, B.C.	10,000 00
Standard Bank of Canada, Brantford	10,000 00
School District of Selkirk, debentures	8,000 00
St. Gregorie Thaumaturgo School, debentures	14,768 95
The Atlas Loan Co., St. Thomas	20,000 00
Toronto Savings and Loan Co., Peterborough	20,000 00
Town of Aylmer, bonds	4,913 86
Town of Berlin, debentures	19,435 29
Town of Brantford, debentures	10,709 00
Town of Clinton, debentures	25,000 00
Town of Clinton, debentures	5,359 00
Town of Collingwood, debentures	8,212 51
Town of Collingwood, debentures	9,127 10
Town of Cornwall, debentures	19,507 74
Town of Ingersoll, debentures	4,948 00
Town of Ingersoll, debentures	9,173 15
Town of Listowel, debentures	5,660 99
Town of Maisonneuve, debentures	10,512 82
Town of Napanee, debentures	20,240 66
Town of Orillia, debentures	4,631 33
Town of Owen Sound, debentures	10,812 23
Town of Paris, debentures	19,353 25
Town of Peterborough, debentures	5,099 28
Town of Portage la Prairie, debentures	4,131 08
Town of Ridgeway, debentures	8,510 04
Town of Renfrew, debentures	3,736 23
Town of Sault Ste. Marie, debentures	19,876 69
Town of Seaforth, debentures	6,826 44
Town of Strathroy, debentures	6,657 57
Town of Tilsonburg, debentures	9,161 27
Town of Truro, debentures	10,502 75
Town of Wingham, debentures	8,494 99
Town of Waterloo, debentures	10,326 71
Town of West Oxford, debentures	1,243 59

Township of Brantford, debentures	2,000 00
Township of Hullett, debentures	6,851 18
Township of Minto, debentures	4,477 92
Township of West Oxford, debentures	2,281 57
Village of Ashburnham, debentures	4,993 16
Village of Buckingham, debentures	16,368 23
Village of Parkhill, debentures	8,807 74
Village of Tara, debentures	4,013 25
Village of Tara, debentures	4,231 22
Western Canada L. & S. Co., Toronto	30,000 00
Standard Bank of Canada (current account)	13,190 03
Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg (current account)	13,452 63
	\$1,001,057 63

The society issues policies for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000, the latter sum being the limit on any life, and the premiums for the same are as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

Between the ages of	On \$500	On \$1000	On \$1500	On \$2000
18 to 25	.35	.60	.90	1.20
25 to 30	.40	.65	.98	1.30
30 to 35	.45	.70	1.05	1.40
35 to 40	.50	.85	1.28	1.70
40 to 45	.55	1.00	1.50	2.00

The death rate in the society was only 4.43 per cent per 1,000 of the membership in 1899, 4.88 in 1900, and the average death rate since the organization of the society was 4.92.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch, though an optional feature, is very popular among the membership, upwards of 22,000 being enrolled in that department. The benefits are \$3.00 per week for the first two weeks of illness and \$5.00 per week for the succeeding ten weeks, or \$56.00 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$30.00.

The fees for the same, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:—

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents
Between 25 and 30 years	30 cents
Between 30 and 35 years	35 cents
Between 35 and 40 years	40 cents
Between 40 and 45 years	45 cents

During the year 1900 over \$63,000 were paid out in sick and funeral benefits, and \$195,000 in insurance.

There are now about 760 subordinate branches, or courts as they are called, throughout Canada, and the order is now well established in all the provinces and territories of the Dominion.

All physically and morally qualified males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are not debarred on account of occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars, enquire of any of the officers or members of the Order, or address,

R. Elliott, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.; Thos. White, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; or Ernest Gartung, S. O., Brantford, Ont.; or A. Herbert, D. H. C. R., or D. E. McKinnon, D. H. S., Winnipeg, Man.

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"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING, price per square, complete \$4.50
With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete \$3.50
We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete \$3.00
We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

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